The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3552. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Military Changes and Movements.

The Pirate Alabama Off the Mouth of the Mississippi.

THE DISASTER AT SABINE PASS.

The Destruction of the Morning Light by her Captors.

The Rebels Strengthening Port Hudson.

"Greenbacks" at a Discount in New-Orleans.

The steamer North Star, with New Orleans dates to the 30th of January has arrived here. Her advices are not so late as were received by the *Marion* and published yesterday.

Among her passengers is Col. Henry C. Deming, late Acting Mayor of New-Orleans and commander of the Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers.

Brig.-Gen. Bowen had been installed as Provost Marshal of the Department of the Gulf; and Col. French's successor, as Provost Marshal of the State of Louisiana, had been inducted on the 28th ultimo.

Col. French was still holding the office of Chief of Police of New-Orleans.

Of military movements nothing could be made public. Gen. Banks was busy over his plans.

Gen. Augur was in command at Baton Rouge, and the troops there were drilling by companies, by battalions, by regiments and by brigades.

Gen. Neal Dow, who has been in command of the forts for some time back, was in New-Orleans, and it was understood that he would have a command in front, which is all that he asks. The troops regard him as a brave man, and this sort of faith is a great thing for a commander and the men.

Gen. Dow has been cited to appear before the Sixth District Court of New-Orleans, Judge Howell, to answer a charge preferred against him of stealing silver ware to the value of $160. The charge is preferred by Bradish Johnson, a native of New-York and a citizen of the United States.

Port Hudson was growing stronger and stronger every day. The rebels were sure that no force from New-Orleans could dislodge them. Indeed, they give it out, that if assaulted and victory is theirs, they will push on to New-Orleans, shoot all the Yankees, hang all the loyal men, roast all the police, and burn the *Delta* office and its editors.

Nay, the robber, whom Judge Bell sent to the Parish Prison for twenty years for robbing Franko and others, has been liberated by an order from Washington, and was at large in New-Orleans.

On the evening of the 23d ult., a steamer, rigged as a bark, with a rakish appearance, came in sight of the Southwest Pass. She had nothing above the top-masts, and moved slowly by the Pass, apparently watching for some signals, or expecting some.

A number of the Pass pilots are now under arrest, for communicating with a strange vessel some days since, and it is supposed further attempts will be made preparatory to a raid on the river.

The *Morning Light*, captured at Sabine Pass, was a nine-gun sailing ship. We do not learn that her Captain fought his ship.

The rebels took 109 prisoners.

Assistance was sent over from Galveston, and the rebels seeing the Federal gunboats approaching, set fire to the *Morning Light* and destroyed her.

The schooner captured was the transport *Velocity*.

At the time of the capture of the *Morning Light* and the *Velocity* a dead calm prevailed.

The *Picayune* and *True Delta* had been warned for publishing contraband news, which was deemed of a character calculated to inspire the city rebels.

The *Delta* of the 29th ultimo, contained an ardent appeal to the Northern Press to cease their political bickerings and sustain the Government cordially.

Greenbacks were at two per cent. discount in New-Orleans on the 29th ultimo. It was thought that the local Banks had combined against the Federal currency.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Affairs up the River—Capture of the Antona by the Pocahontas—The President's Proclamation and How it Works—Scenes and Abuses—Trouble in Lafourche District—Important New Order by Gen. Banks—Petition of the Colored Population—Union Meetings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

Affairs up the river have made no progress yet; although the fact of Gens. Banks, Augur, Sherman, and Weitzel having met here this morning, in close consultation, looks as if something were brewing. The only news of any consequence I have heard—and that is no very grand matter—is that four of our officers at Baton Rouge have resigned, tired—so report says, at least—of this "abolition war." Of course, this little tit-bit of scandal was too luscious a morsel for the Secessionists to neglect; so they have been improving it, and I to-day heard the list of resignations run up to one, two, three—and even *four hundred!*

CAPTURE OF THE ENGLISH STEAMER ANTONA.

Intelligence has reached us that on the 7th inst., while the United States gunboat *Pocahontas*, Lieutenant Commander Gamble, stationed off Mobile, was out overhauling a vessel which turned out to be one of Gen. Banks' transports, she discovered a steamer under the land, several miles east of Fort Morgan. She immediately made after the strange sail, which stood off, and a chase ensued which lasted from 10 A. M. until 11 P. M., when the *Pocahontas* came up with her prize about thirty miles S. S. E. of San Blas.

It proved to be the British iron propeller *Antona*, of Glasgow, Scotland, Grindle, Master, with a crew of 23 men, from Liverpool, *via* Teneriffe, St. Thomas and Havana, and bound to Mobile with an assorted cargo, consisting of powder, small arms, brandy, saddles, tea, &c., vessel and cargo being valued at some $300,000.

The *Pocahontas* was considerably out of repair at the time, and but for a strong gale from the north and west, she would not have overtaken the stranger. The sea ran so high as to make it quite impossible to board her that night, and the prize was, consequently, ordered to lay to under the guns of the *Pocahontas* until next morning, when she was taken possession of by Acting Master E. Baker, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Acting Ensign Chase, Second Engineer Adams, and Third Engineer Ross, of the *Pocahontas*, and brought to this port.

The *Antona* was in charge of a Mobile pilot, who, when chased by the *Pocahontas*, wanted to run the vessel ashore, but was prevented by the Captain. They had communicated with the rebels on shore previous to being seen by the *Pocahontas*, and failing to force the blockade at Mobile, were making arrangements to land the cargo on the beach, in the neighborhood of Perdido Inlet. In this the crew of the steamer counted upon the aid of a strong force of rebel soldiers, who, as in the case of the attack on the steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, when she captured the schooner *Wilder* last Winter, were to repel the blockaders.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

I am sorry to say that the President's 1st of January Proclamation does not work very smoothly; whether through any inherent clumsiness in the machine, or carelessness and apathy in the engineers who are driving it, or both causes combined, I really don't know. But one thing certain is that Freedom and Slavery have, somehow or other, got so jumbled up and confused here that it is hard to tell which is boss.

What with freedom being proclaimed in some parts of the State, while other parts are exempted—the injuries inflicted by confounding those who are slaves with those who are not—the alternate raising and *crushing the hopes of slaveowners, by inducing them* to expect a return of their power, at the same time that every step apparently only takes them further from their object—all go to keep the place in a perfect state of nervous excitement. In the meantime—as always happens in such cases—the intermediate weakest party, about whom all this wrangling is going on, comes in for buffets on all sides. The poor colored man, whether free or slave, finds himself a shuttlecock between two battledores—or like an unfortunate fish for which two greedy pelicans are contending.

As might naturally be expected, this attempt to be carrying out two antagonistic programmes at the same time has already given rise to no end of abuses and disorders. A few evenings ago, the whole city was thrown into great commotion by the simultaneous arrest of all colored people in the streets, of every age, sex and condition of life, huddling them all into jail. As this was done without any previous notice or advertisement—at least such as very few, if any, ever heard of—the result may be easily imagined. The scene at the jail, where respectably dressed females and children—some as fair as the fairest Caucasians—were piled ignominiously and promiscuously with the lowest of both sexes—all weeping, imploring, and almost scared to death, was something that will not easily be forgotten by those who saw it.

TROUBLE IN LAFOURCHE DISTRICT.

While matters are in this state in town, the question is no less agitated in the rural districts. In that of Lafourche, where Lieut.-Col. Lull is the Provost Judge, it is stated as matter of public notoriety, that slaveholders are actually permitted to come within our lines and seize upon the contrabands whenever and wherever they can find them. Men, women and children have been seized, tied together, put into *carts, and fairly driven beyond our lines, before their* claimants; and, in one or two instances—so my informant declares—actually by the aid of our own cavalry men. These scenes are related as occurring at or very near Thibodeaux, the headquarters of Gen. Weitzel.

GEN. BANKS' ORDER NO. 12.

Whether immediately caused by these proceedings or not, I cannot say, but Gen. Banks—doubtless foreseeing that it was impossible for such a state of things to continue without some serious breach of the public peace—this morning issued the following order, while reprinting the President's Proclamation:

PROMULGATING THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, Jan. 29, 1863.

General Orders No. 12.—The following Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated Jan. 1, 1863, is published in General Orders for the information and government of the officers and soldiers of this command, and all persons acting under their authority.

The Proclamation designates portions of the State of Louisiana, which are not to be affected by its provisions. The articles of war, however, forbid officers of the army and navy to return slaves to their owners; and the inevitable conditions of a state of war, unavoidably deprive all classes of citizens of much of that absolute freedom of action and control of property which local law and the continued peace of the country guaranteed and secured to them. The forcible seizure of fugitives from service or labor by their owners is inconsistent with these articles and conditions of war, inasmuch as it leads to personal collisions and the disturbance of the public peace, and it cannot be permitted.

Officers and soldiers will not encourage or assist slaves to leave their employers, but they cannot compel or authorize their return by force.

The public interest peremptorily demands that all persons without other means of support shall be required to maintain themselves by labor. Negroes are not exempt from this law. Those who leave their employers will be compelled to support themselves and families by labor upon the public works. Under no circumstances whatever can they be supported in idleness, or allowed to wander through the parishes and cities of the State without employment. Vagrancy and crime will be suppressed by an enforced and constant occupation and employment.

Wise men accept and adapt themselves to the circumstances which surround them, where it is impossible to change them. Planters and other employers will do well to consider the condition of public affairs while consulting their own wishes.

Upon every consideration, labor is entitled to some equitable proportion of the crops it produces. To secure the objects both of capital and labor, the Sequestration Commission is hereby authorized and directed, upon conference with planters and other parties, to propose and establish a yearly system of negro labor, which shall provide for the food, clothing, proper treatment and just compensation, for the negroes, at fixed monthly rates, or an equitable proportion of the yearly crop, as may be deemed advisable. When accepted by the planter or other parties, all the conditions of continuous and faithful service, respectful deportment, correct discipline and perfect subordination, shall be enforced on the part of the negroes by the officers of the Government. To secure their payment, the wages of labor will constitute a lien upon its products.

This may not be the best, but it is now the only practicable system. Wise men will do what they can, when they cannot do what they would. It is the law of success! In three years from the restoration of peace under this voluntary system of labor, the State of Louisiana will produce threefold the product of its most prosperous year in the past.

The Quartermaster's Department is charged with the duty of harvesting corn on deserted fields, and cultivating abandoned estates. Unemployed negroes will be engaged in this service under the control of suitable agents, or planters, with a just compensation in food, clothing and money, and under such regulations as will tend to keep families together, to impart self-supporting habits to the negroes, and protect the best interests of the people and the Government.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

Richard B. Irwin, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

PETITION OF THE COLORED POPULATION.

Gen. Banks' order does not in any way touch the previous question of the arbitrary arrests that have occurred and are still occurring among absolute freemen. The old "curfew" laws, which were in vogue in the palmy days of Slavery, seem to have sprung into new and vigorous existence in a single day. By 7½ P. M. every man, woman and child of color, free or slave, no matter what their occupations may be, have to be in doors,—or are liable to be seized and thrust into jail.

The free people of color, not understanding what they have done to merit such treatment under the Government of the United States, and not construing the President's Proclamation as warranting it, have prepared the following respectful address, which is to be delivered to the proper authorities to-morrow:

To His Excellency Brig.-Gen. George F. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents:

That they are free colored persons, and natives of this State and city, and all of them born free, as well as their parents before them; that they are loyal citizens of the United States, devotedly attached to the Constitution thereof, and to the preservation of the unity of its Government and the absolute maintenance of its laws; that many of them are owners of real estate, and all of them owners of movable property, as such, contributing by the payment of taxes to the support of the Government; that many of them are engaged in trade and commercial occupations and others of them engaged in mechanical and industrial pursuits; that they are all law-abiding citizens, and have uniformly conducted themselves in an orderly and peaceable manner; and that among them are to be found many of the descendants of those brave men of color whom the illustrious Jackson did not hesitate to address as his "fellow-citizens," and to summon to the field of battle to repel the enemies of their country.

Your petitioners further show that by the laws of Louisiana they are not only entitled to the privileges of free men, but the presumption of law lies in favor of their freedom; that as early as the year 1810 in the case of Adele vs. Beauregard, 1 Martin's Reports, page 183, in the Superior Court of the Territory of Orleans, Judge F. X. Martin presiding, it was held "that persons of color are presumed to be free;" that in the case of the State vs. Cecil, in the Superior Court of the State of Louisiana in 1812, Matthews, Lewis and Martin, Judges, reported in 2d Martin, 208, the Attorney-General offered a woman of color as a witness, the Court said: "The woman being of color, the presumption is that she is 'born free'"; that these views were reaffirmed in Pilie vs. Lalande et al., 7 Martin, new series, p. 648, and have ever since been the well-settled principles of the jurisprudence and law of this State.

Now your petitioners respectfully represent that latterly, in defiance of the laws of Louisiana, as above set forth, and to the great injury and vexation of petitioners and the other free persons of color of this city, a large number of free persons of color have *been arrested in the public streets, while peaceably* pursuing their private business, and thrust into prison without any legal cause whatever, but upon the frivolous, vexatious and unjust pretext that they had not with them, and upon their persons, free papers or documents proving them to be free: which papers are in no case necessary, as petitioners are by law presumed to be free, and in many cases cannot be had even if necessary, since many of them have been free for several generations.

Your petitioners further respectfully represent that Major J. M. Bell, while acting as Provost Judge in this city, recognized the legal rights of the class to which your petitioners belong, in the case of Henry Dominique.

Wherefore your petitioners pray your Excellency for relief in the premises, and that such order shall be made as will cause their rights and the legal presumption established in their favor to be respected, and that henceforth they may be delivered from vexatious and illegal arrest and confinement, and directions issued to the police and all in authority to respect the presumption of law in favor of their freedom, and to make no arrests except in cases of violation of law and as in the case of other citizens.

UNION MEETINGS.

In spite of these depressing influences, which have so suddenly come upon them, the Unionists of New-Orleans have not lost heart, but bear up with apparently stouter zeal under each fresh discouragement. Union meetings are frequently held, in which the boldest sentiments of loyalty are fearlessly uttered.

A large one was recently held in the Third District, at the Recorder's Court, at which the venerable Anthony Fernandez spoke. This noble-hearted old patriot can go back to the days of Andrew Jackson, by whom he was known and respected. He is not only a life-long resident of this State, but was a large slaveowner at the commencement of the war. When such as he are found standing nobly by the flag of their fathers, ignoring all other issues, and forfeiting all worldly personal interests, surely their opinions are entitled to the deepest reverence. Col. T. B. Thorpe was the other speaker of note, and addressed the audience in his usual forcible and felicitous manner. NEMO.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The First Expedition up the Ogeechee—The Montauk Under Fire—The Amount of Damage Sustained.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Port Royal, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

When I last wrote I was hoping to send you word by this mail of the return and complete success of the expedition, led by the Monitor *Montauk*, to cut out the steamer *Nashville* from her place of refuge in the Ogeechee River, under the guns of a rebel fortification. But there are always delays in the carrying out of any plan, which no amount of foresight can prevent—difficulties which reveal themselves plumply in the way when the last stroke of preparation is supposed to have been given—and therefore, in this case, the work which we believed would be done last Tuesday was postponed, and probably will be performed to-day.

Meanwhile we have received communications from the expedition of a character which will interest you to hear, respecting a reconnoissance which the *Montauk* made to a point as near the rebel works as the obstructions in the river would admit—about a mile and a quarter distant from the battery—where she received a fire which proved her iron sides to be as invulnerable to solid shot as were those of the last *Monitor* in her action with the *Merrimac* last March. *Thirteen ponderous missiles struck the vessel's turret and deck, doing as much damage as the pattering of as many rain-drops.* With this experience, there need be no fear of the ultimate result.

With the hope of being an eye-witness of this little affair, I went on board the steamer *Mattano* on Tuesday morning, with Col. Barton, Commandant of Fort Pulaski, and several officers of the garrison, who desired to witness the scene of operations. Our route from the Savannah River to Ossabaw Sound lay for twenty miles through the marshes, sedge grown, and of wide expanse, which, with their labyrinth of bayous, form the distinctive features of this region of country. It requires a good pilot to thread a boat through these winding, dividing and wayward water-courses, which are singularly deep, but barely broad enough to float upon; for tall grass rustles against the sides of the vessel at almost every foot of the way, and our man soon found himself confused. He lost his clue somewhere in the Romney marshes—a very paradise, by the by, for game, such as curlew, ducks and snipe—and after a great deal of bother in turning the boat around, we managed to get into the channel again. It was then too late to continue our bungling way toward the Ossabaw, and if there be any imperfectness in the following account, which comes second-hand, censure the pilot, of whom, however, it is but just to say that he only made moderate professions of his ability to take us through safely before we set out.

To the officers of the navy tugboat *Daffodil* I am indebted for the particulars of the operations of the day, and as they participated to some extent in what took place, and observed everything closely, what they say, of course, should be believed.

The Ogeechee River is somewhat wider than most of the streams hereabout, leaving a channel way of 150 yards in width, but in general features it bears a close resemblance to the smaller streams, being marsh-bound and trending sharply around frequent elbows. Here and there, at some distance from its banks, are ridges and clumps of harder ground, where groups of pines stand boldly up like islands in the marshes. The river, with all its twistings, takes a N. N. W. course from Ossabaw Sound, and at about ten miles in a direct line from its mouth, as nearly as I can ascertain, is crossed by the Florida and Savannah Railroad, to which point the *Nashville* penetrated last Fall, and delivered her cargo of arms to the rebels. Since that time she has been fitted out as a privateer, and our naval officers who have had the important duty of preventing her exit imposed upon them, have been kept upon the tenter-hooks of restlessness and anxiety lest she should give them the slip. Through the Ogeechee, also, a very good route was afforded for the advance of a land force upon Savannah, and to defend this approach, the strong casemated work to which I have before alluded, has been constructed upon an elevated piece of ground known as Genesis Point, about midway between the mouth of the river and the railroad, on the southern bank. To cause a rebel exodus from this position on Genesis Point, or Fort McAllister, as it is called, and to destroy or capture the *Nashville*, is the mission of the *Montauk*, under the planning of Admiral Dupont.

Knowing, from information brought by deserters and "intelligent contrabands," that a line of obstructions and torpedoes had been placed across the river below the fortifications, Commander Worden on Tuesday morning ascended the river in the *Montauk* to reconnoitre. He was followed, at a respectful distance, by the gunboats *Seneca*, *Wissahickon* and *Dawn*, and the armed tug *Daffodil* towing the mortar-schooner *C. P. Williams*. Penetrating to the line of obstructions, Commander Worden found them to consist of a line of squared logs driven into the river from bank to bank, beyond which it was impossible to advance. Having reached this place the fort opened its fire, and the first shot came plumply against the *Montauk's* turret, rebounding harmlessly into the water. The consternation of the rebels at seeing this little nondescript craft approach—at feeling that their doom was nearing them—did not apparently unstring their nerves or disable them from accurate aiming, as twelve additional shots besides the well-aimed first one, struck the vessel before Commander Worden had completed his reconnoissance. The garrison had doubtless been practicing at the precise range where the *Montauk* stationed herself, and obtained the distance perfectly.

Bringing his vessel to an anchor, Commander Worden returned his compliments from his mammoth 15-inch and scarcely less formidable 11-inch gun, and did not waste many shots in experiments before he was able to drop them apparently with precision into the fort. After blazing away at intervals during the four or five hours that he remained at anchor, and dismounting, it is believed, three of the enemy's guns, meanwhile taking a thorough and leisurely survey of the obstructions in front of him, as well as of the *Nashville*, about four miles further up the stream, Commander Worden returned to the other vessels of the expedition which had been amusing themselves, also, in sending an occasional shot in the direction of the fort over an intervening piece of woods, expressing himself as being fully satisfied with the information and experience which the little affair had afforded.

The next time he goes up it is hoped that this game of long-taw will not be necessary. He demonstrated that no missiles which the enemy possess can penetrate his iron armor, and that his guns can be served more rapidly, and without injury to his crew, than was anticipated. No remarkable difficulty was experienced from the concussion to those within the turret, and not a nail was started, nor a joint in the wood-work of the hull opened, by the force of the heavy solid shot which struck the vessel. The crew, I am told, are perfectly enthusiastic over the fighting qualities of their noble craft, and will feel confident of immunity from danger at the closest quarters. Indeed, the most effective fighting which these iron-*clads can perform must be done at close quarters*, and therefore it was that Commander Worden withdrew, after making this reconnoissance, in order to economize ammunition. From an officer who visited the *Montauk* after she had been in action, I am told that the indentations made by the shot upon her plating, are very slight. As the balls struck her deck they would glance off, leaving a groove-like mark a foot or eighteen inches long, which, instead of weakening the iron, made it more compact and strong. While the vessel was engaged nothing could be seen of her hull below the marsh grass,—her position to those on board the other vessels being revealed alone by the two National flags which she carried into action, one at the bow and the other at the stern, and the former was nearly shot away by the fire from the fort. Her deck, after the fight, had very much the appearance of that of a mud scow, being covered with clots of black mud, which were thrown upon it by the plunging fire from the battery.

It may happen that the ram *Fingal* will go from Savannah through St. Augustine creek to the Ogeechee and assist the shore battery, in which case it is to be presumed that the *Montauk* will have a formidable opponent to cope with, if the recent rebel boastings of the *Fingal's* power are to be credited. But I have no doubt even then of what will be the result of the conflict.

To-day we have heard heavy firing from the southward, and supposing it to come from the contestants on the Ogeechee there is considerable anxiety to hear the news. As, however, the steamer *Circassian*, which is to bring this, is announced to leave here this afternoon, I am compelled to send an incomplete account.

The weather for the past few days has been remarkably cold. The thermometer this morning was at 28 degrees, and ice an inch deep formed in exposed locations. The climate seems to be gradually adapting itself to the constitutions of the present occupants of the soil, and as a consequence a sick soldier is a rarity. H. J. W.

GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

Capture of Rebel Prisoners—A Detachment of our Troops Ambuscaded above Yorktown, &c.

Yorktown, Monday, Feb. 9.

During last week, a number of rebels have been taken prisoners, and others have deserted and come within our lines at this place. Last Saturday, five rebel deserters came in, and reported sixteen others awaiting an opportunity to come in. Maj. Klein ordered out Capt. Faith, Company M, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Capt. Hassenmayer, Company L. Lieuts. Williams and George Smith volunteered and accompanied the expedition. They reached the six mile ordinary without any opposition or discovering the sixteen secesh desirous of joining them. The enemy's picket, stationed here, retired before them, and Capt. Faith, without orders, pushed forward after them. Just this side of the nine mile ordinary, he, with his command, was drawn into an ambuscade and fired upon. He was brought off, supposed to be mortally wounded. Capt. Hassenmayer, upon whom the command devolved, fought like a hero. He charged upon and broke through the rebel line, but got separated from his men and taken prisoner. Lieuts. Williams, Smith and Little were taken prisoners, and Lieut. Reinemuller was seen to fall from his horse. It is supposed he was killed. Our entire loss was 30 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is unknown. The enemy is reported in some force at Burnt Ordinary, twelve miles from Williamsburgh.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Mr. G. B. Davies, for a long time manager of the Government Machine shop, at Old Point, has been appointed Inspector of iron-clad gunboats, and left for New-York last evening.

Town Elections.

Ogdensburgh, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The whole Democratic ticket was elected here to-day, by an average majority of 74. W. J. Averill was elected Supervisor by 78 majority.

Waverley, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 10.

At the town election to-day, H. D. V. Pratt, Republican, was elected Supervisor by 37 majority.

Gen. Pope's Headquarters.

Milwaukee, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Gen Pope's headquarters, Department of the Northwest, has been removed to this city.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Consideration of Mr. Sherman's Finance Bill in the Senate.

An Inquiry Based on the Mediation Rumors.

Reorganization of the Post-office Department.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTION CASES.

The Publishers and the Repeal of the Paper Duty.

A NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

MR. SHERMAN'S FINANCE BILL.

In the Senate, Mr. Sherman's Bank bill was the special order, and consumed the greater part of the day. Mr. Sherman made a very able argument in its support. To-morrow Mr. Henderson's Missouri Emancipation bill is the special order, with the agreement to vote after an hour's debate, but the Bank bill may override it.

RUMORS OF MEDIATION.

Current rumors of a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the French Government, looking to mediation or arbitration, induced Senator Foster to-day, after conference with a large number of Senators, to introduce the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to lay before the Senate any correspondence which has taken place between this Government and the Government of France, on the subject of mediation, arbitration, or other measures, looking to a termination of the existing civil war.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTION CASES.

The time of the House to-day was mostly occupied in the discussion of the right to seats of Messrs. Flanders and Hahn, claiming from the New-Orleans Districts. The report of the Committee on Elections is favorable to their claims, but it is very doubtful if the House will adopt it. The Democrats—wiser in their generation than the Children of Light—will go solid in opposition, and may possibly carry enough straggling Republicans to defeat the report. Such, at least, seems a likely enough result, judging from action of such men as Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, who to-day made a labored speech against it.

THE PAPER DUTY.

A meeting of newspaper publishers was held this morning, and after a general Conference upon the subject of repealing the tax upon foreign paper, a resolution was adopted for a reduction of the duty to five cents. It was also decided this evening that all newspaper men now here should call upon the Committees of both Houses, and urge the adoption of the resolutions. Col. Forney was authorized to make the arrangements, and fix the time for meeting the two Committees. Wednesday afternoon will probably be set apart for that purpose.

REORGANIZING THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The important bill prepared by Postmaster-General Blair, to reorganize the Post-office Department, was passed this morning, through the efforts of Senator Collamer.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Senator McDougall to-day reported the Pacific Railroad bill, with amendments, which have already appeared in the Times. It will be considered as soon as the financial measures are disposed of.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

Thurlow Weed to-day had a secluded and prolonged interview with the President and Secretary of War. It is said he was summoned here to aid in the construction of a new Union party, to take the place of the present Republican organization, and that Gov. Curtin, on the new platform, will be renominated for Governor of Pennsylvania.

THE COASTWISE TELEGRAPH.

The Senate Military Committee will consider to-morrow morning the House bill providing for a telegraph cable coastwise to New-Orleans. The Committee will hardly act upon it this session, owing to the press of other important measures.

ADDITIONAL GENERALS.

The Senate Military Committee, at their meeting to-day, authorized the Chairman to report a bill for the appointment of thirty additional Major and seventy Brigadier-Generals. It is understood that selections will be made from the fifty Major and one hundred and fifty Brigadier-Generals now before the committee for confirmation.

THE PROPOSED ARMORY AT WEEHAWKEN.

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the Senate Military Committee, urging immediate action on the bill before them for the purchase of a site for an armory and military depot at Weehawken.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, immediately after the reading of the Journal, went into secret session for deliberation, on coming out of which, at about 4 o'clock, it adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. A decision in the case is expected at a very early day.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR HALE.

Hon. Jno. P. Hale has for some days been dangerously ill of erysipelas, but is now considered out of danger.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be Paymasters, with the rank of Major—Jas. R. Lofland, Delaware; Hiram S. Sleeper and Daniel M. Adams, Kansas; T. H. Stanton, Iowa.

Subsistence Department—Jos. P. Longhead, Pennsylvania.

To be Quartermaster—First Lieut. Geo. U. Mears, New-York.

RUNNING THE VICKSBURGH BLOCKADE.

The feeling at the War Department, over the achievement of one of our rams, in running the Vicksburgh blockade, has been unusually jubilant. The advantage thus gained is deemed of more significance and importance than the public have yet accorded it. If we are to await the slow process of digging out the hard pan bed of the canal, it is of the first consequence that the lower end of the cut-off, as well as the upper, should lie under the guns of our armed vessels on the river.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND GOODS.

A portion of Col. Baker's Detective Corps last night seized 169 cases of boots and shoes, in transitu across the Potomac from Leonardstown, Md., destined for the South. The goods and smugglers were sent to Washington. That much contraband trade is still carried on there is no doubt, notwithstanding the frequent arrests of the parties engaged in it.

THE SALES OF CONDEMNED VESSELS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, in response to an inquiry, transmitted a statement from the Collector of New-York, of the sales of vessels condemned and sold under the acts of the 13th of July, 1862. They are the schooners *Genoa*, *Mary C. Hopkins*, *W. H. Raritan*, *Claremont*, *Sunny South*, *Mobile* and *Virginia*, the bark *Bounding Billow*, the brigs *Mary McRae*, *Gen. Bailey* and *Fanny*, and ships *John Gottie*, *Liberty* and *Sebastian Cabot*. The amount of sales was $7,410, of which the United States receive $1,794.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The House Committee on Agriculture have prepared *a bill more particularly to define the duties and* goods of officers of the Agricultural Department. It authorizes the appointment, in addition to a Chief Clerk, a Botanist, Chemist and Automologist, at a salary of $2,000 each; a Disbursing Clerk and Chief of Statistics, at $1,800 each; a Translator and Draughtsman, at $1,400 each, and six clerks at $1,200 each.

LIEUT. WORDEN'S OPERATIONS.

From what is said here in well-informed circles, Capt. Worden's object in proceeding to Fort McAllister with the *Montauk* was not with a view to reduce that work, but merely to test the effect of the shot upon the turret of his vessel, and upon which the rebels' steel-pointed shot had no injurious effect. His proceeding to that quarter to demolish the rebel work, &c., was not specified in the original programme.

NAVAL.

Lieut. Francis H. Baker has been ordered to temporary duty on board the receiving ship *Princeton*.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RUGGLES CANAL BILL—THE MISSOURI EMANCIPATION BILL—SECTIONALISM OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 8, 1863.

The supremest danger to our country is to be perceived in the spirit of its public men. At this crisis, when all legislation should be dictated by national policy, the large, unselfish statesmanship of other days has yielded to the timid and jealous methods of contending sections. We have as much to fear from localism as from faction.

Yesterday, a field-day in both the House and Senate, painfully illustrated this statement. In fact, its truth develops in geometrical ratio with the progress of the present session. The debate, in the House, was on the bill to construct a ship canal from the Mississippi to the Lakes, and to proportionally enlarge the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals. What was the nature of this debate? The merits and demerits of the great project as a military measure are fully set before the public, and before Congress. Of the effect on the social and commercial relations, and inter-relations, of the East and the West, of thus opening a "new Mississippi" from the latter to the Atlantic, no one can pretend uncertainty. But putting aside the merits of the question, what is the nature of this prolonged debate on a measure surely involving vast *national* results, whether for good or evil.

On the part of those opposing the bill, it has certainly been conducted with the most open avowals of action for the selfish, local interests of the sections whence they come.

The Pennsylvanians all oppose it, for fear that New-York may derive new power and advantage from its passage. New-Jersey is governed by a railroad, and therefore against water as a means of commercial intercourse. Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, oppose it, because it may direct business from their thoroughfares, and while it gives more generous facilities to the great Northwest, and to the importance of the seaboard commercial points. Observing these jealousies at work, Vallandigham and others, who oppose it because they wish the West to secede from the East, skillfully attune and play upon them, until the whole House rings with a jangling of discordant, sectional, unpatriotic voices.

How disheartening that men who nobly scorn and combat the intrigues of the anti-war faction, when the latter appears in its naked, untempting guise, should dally with its leaders when they put on the garb of local protection; should allow their vanity, love of power, sectionalism, each to be handled, in its turn, to the overthrowing of that sensitiveness to national good and evil, which is the first quality of patriots.

On the day when Mr. Vallandigham made his Anti-Eastern speech, one of the warmest supporters of the Government among Western men—a person who would not bow to Vallandigham in the street—used the following language: "That speech had a great deal of truth in it. I don't care if Vallandigham did make it. Let the East take care of herself. It is our turn now—we have the power, and shall legislate to suit ourselves." Even so good a fellow as Porter, of Indiana, during yesterday's debate, was tempted into a hasty threat of what the West might do, or refuse to do, in case of legislation against its local demands.

Thus we transcend that wholesome opposition of State interests which produced an equilibrium in days of national childhood.

Take this objective view of the present Congress. Separate yourself from interest in pending measures. Look at the House with the impartial philosophy of the foreign Count in the gallery; (the author of a recent "Diary" not alluded to,) who rubs his eye-glasses like a curious student of national pathology. Through the Count's spectacles you will see that Congress, though broadly divided on two platforms of loyalty and faction, (and this is all that saves us,) is interlaced and subdivided by the interests of locality, as the land and water of the earth's surface are jointly divided by the isothermal zones.

The debate in the Senate, on the Missouri Emancipation bill, was prolonged far into Sunday morning, and increased in warmth. On this subject, it is New-England which is in danger of narrowing its view—of yielding too little to the necessities and prejudices of a sister State, striving to free herself from the curse which blights the nation, and uttering her petitions with dignity and moderation, through the mouth of one of her Senators, if with suspicious petulance in the speeches of the other.

The true ground for pausing long before extreme action on either of the foregoing measures, lies in the additional burdens which they impose upon the public credit. The cost of each will nearly double the entire actual expenses of this Government in the days of the younger Adams. But gratifying symptoms are apparent of such financial policy on the part of Congress as will sustain even these largesses. Every day the feeling in support of Mr. Chase's National Currency proposition is more and more decided. I believe that it will be substantially adopted.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Second Page.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) called up the bill reorganizing the Post-office Department, which passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill to authorize an increase of Major and Brigadier-Generals in the Volunteer service.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the colored citizens of New-Jersey protesting against any appropriation for colonization.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President of the United States (if not incompatible with the public interests) to lay before the Senate any correspondence which has taken place between this Government and the Government of France on the subject of mediation, arbitration or other measures looking to a termination of the existing civil war.

The National Currency bill was then taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said this measure was proposed at the last session, but met with little attention. Since then it had received the most careful consideration from persons in all portions of the country, and especially from the Committees of the House and Senate. We were now in condition when something must be done to sustain the finances of the country. We were in the midst of war, and gold was at such a high premium that it was virtually drawn out of circulation; while the necessities of the Government require the use of a large amount of money already. Congress, at the last session, finding the Government without any money, authorized the issue of Government notes, but there were great objections to the continued and increased issue of this paper money. It produces an excessive inflation of the currency, and depreciates greatly the value of paper money. There is a great objection to this paper money on account of the facility for its excessive expansion. There is danger from this paper money of lavish and corrupt expenditures; danger of fraud in the management and supervision of it, and danger from it, owing to the impossibility of providing it in sufficient amounts for the wants of the people. When are the expenditures to be reduced to an equality with the revenue? At the time when the bill was offered in this House to increase the issue of this paper money, gold was at 135¾; the next day it rose to 138, and within three days to 141, and in six days to 149½, and never suffered a decline until there was a disposition evinced in the Senate to check this new issue. That simple disposition to check this increased issue caused gold to fall three or four per cent. Another objection to this paper money is, that it is not redeemable, or convertible, thus lacking the elements of a sound National currency. These notes are also made the basis of bank issues, and the increase of this local bank circulation is in precisely the same ratio of increase as that of United States notes. Something ought to be done to check this excessive issue of bank paper. He had a curious statement in a complaint of a proposed two per cent. tax sent to him from a bank in Pennsylvania. It shows that the capital stock was $300,000 while its circulation is $580,000. Its whole means are not enough to pay their depositors and current debts, leaving the whole circulation secured by loans and discounts, and he feared that many banks of the country were in the same state. He thought he could prove that in times of war these local banks with their paper issue were inimical to the country. A privilege to issue this money in times of suspension of specie payments, is the same as a privilege to coin money—a privilege, which in times of war especially, should only be exercised by the State itself, and not by any private corporation. The great danger from this paper currency is from an over issue. All history has shown this. The French assignats were at first good, but by an over-issue they became worthless. Austrian paper money by over-issue, became so depreciated, that one thousand dollars was worth only one dollar in gold. The Continental money fell to about the same discount. If it had been restrained within its proper limits it might have continued good. This country will have to bear the issue of about four hundred millions of dollars of paper money and no more. The moment you go over that, you begin to bring ruin upon the country, and produce an immense inflation and the most wild speculation. This plan of National currency will be safer, far safer, than any other of paper money. It will have the credit of the United States, a deposit of one-fourth of the circulation, and the liability of stockholders to a certain extent. These bills will be convertible, at any time into lawful money of the United States, and the currency will be uniform all over the country, so that a bill issued in Maine will be taken in California. Banks will be organized all over the country, and a demand will be made for the bonds of the Government, and a great market for the bonds made. There is no lack of capital. There is capital enough to carry on all the business of the country, and it is begging for investment. There is, however, a lack of confidence and a want of system. This system will furnish a convenient mode for the collection of taxes all over the country, these notes being receivable for taxes everywhere. He believed this system would be beneficial to the banks. It would tend greatly to prevent counterfeiting, now so prevalent. The notes of twelve hundred banks have been counterfeited or altered; over three thousand have been altered. There are seventeen hundred spurious kinds of notes, and four hundred and sixty varieties of imitations. The number of banks in 1862 was estimated at fifteen hundred, and the notes of all were counterfeited except two hundred and fifty-three. The alterations were 3,039, and the spurious bills 1,863. This system would tend to prevent all this. The banks will have the benefit of being depositaries of the Government. This will also tend to promote nationality by nationalizing the currency of the country and binding together the whole country. He referred to the cases of the Bank of England, and the Bank of France, and claimed that it was necessary for a Government in cases to borrow large amounts from the people to have some agency of this kind, and these banks which he had referred to had always been a great support to the Government in times of war and trouble. If we place our finances in a healthy and sound condition, we may be able to carry on the war, and to provide for the payment of the public debt. But if we continue this over-issue of paper money without any limit, the result cannot but be universal financial ruin. He did not take so gloomy a view of our financial condition as many did. Indeed, as compared with other modern nations carrying on large wars our financial condition was wonderfully good. Even at the very commencement of the war between England and France, the English three per cents. fell to 51 and then to 45, and ruin seemed to be staring every one in the face. A state of things existed far worse than anything we have seen. But that people did not stop. They persevered to the end. And French securities at one time were worth actually nothing, yet that great people went on until the genius of NAPOLEON and the sun of Austerlitz restored the finances of the Government. He wished above all things to establish a sound financial system as a prominent means of preserving our nationality, and one great means of preserving our National life is the establishment of a sound National currency.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine (Rep.) by consent from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to prevent and punish frauds on the revenue with amendments. He also introduced a bill to allow the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the currency bill, the question being on Mr. POWELL's amendment requiring Banks to keep specie in their vaults to the amount of one fourth of their circulation.

This amendment was rejected by Yeas 12, Nays 28.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the provision excluding these notes from being received in payment of imports. He claimed that the Government should receive the same notes that it forces the people to take.

This motion was also rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Davis, Dixon, Foot, Kennedy, Powell, Richardson, Turpie, Wall—9.

NAYS—27.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to require that thirty per cent. of the capital stock shall be paid in in gold or silver coin.

This amendment was rejected by Yeas 12, Nays 21.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment, requiring the assent of the States to the organization of these banks. Rejected.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) offered an amendment, increasing the amount of capital stock of these banks. He feared the establishment of a large number of small banks, located in inaccessible places. He was willing to do all he could to aid the Government. He was willing to vote for measures which he might consider of doubtful constitutionality. But he thought the future would show the necessity of this amendment.

Rejected—Yeas 16; Nays 21.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

On motion of Mr. [illegible], of Illinois, (Rep.) the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to [illegible] and report on the practical operation of the Tariff Law upon the interests of manufacturers of [illegible].

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution for the adjustment of the equitable claims of contractors for naval supplies, and to regulate contracts for the Navy Department. It refers to those who, during the year ending June, 1862, have furnished more than 10 per centum above the quantities specified in their contracts, and without default thereon.

After debate, the resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections, in favor of admitting Messrs. FLANDERS and HAHN as representatives from Louisiana.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) said if the Union was restored, [illegible] it would be through the instrumentality of Union men in the Southern States; men who maintained their allegiance under the most discouraging and distressing circumstances, languishing in prisons because they refused to support the rebel authorities while others were deserting by thousands, taking refuge within our lines, and were true to their oaths of allegiance. He was surprised at the legal position taken yesterday by Mr. VOORHEES, which would deprive the people of their right to be represented in the law-making body, and subject them to the control of a satrap and to all the rigors of military rule.

The forms of election were strictly observed, and the election was fairly conducted. This was not disputed. They could not go behind the election and inquire by what tenure Gen. SHEPLEY held his commission as Military Governor. Messrs. FLANDERS and HAHN came here as the representatives of the people, and this was the only question to be determined. He asked the gentlemen to consider the meaning of that plain provision of the Constitution, that the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of Government. In other words, no State should be deprived of it by domestic insurrection, foreign invasion, or the action of the people. It was a guarantee that no State should set up a form of Government antirepublican in form, and antagonistic to the United States. There was a mutual guarantee to every State of a republican Government. Upon this principle, he justified the appointment of Military Governors, and the power of the President to organize the necessary machinery for the purpose of representation—the characteristic of a republican Government.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said no mere appeals to their sympathies ought to divert the gentlemen from the provisions of the Constitution. If there was anything against which the framers of that instrument guarded, it was Executive encroachment. Copied from the British Constitution, ours provided that the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives in the State should be prescribed by the State or the Legislature thereof; but Congress might make or alter the law. He was unwilling for any trifling advantage to throw away the privileges of the Constitution. The only way, under the present circumstances, that Louisiana could send Representatives hither, was by an act of Congress, fixing the time, place and manner of holding the election therein. The Military Commandant, dubbed with the name of Governor, deriving no authority under the Constitution of Louisiana, and by virtue of his office merely a part of the executive authority of the United States, had no right to issue his proclamation for an election, the Constitution and laws of that State remaining in force, though there was no power to execute them. Although it was said that this was a free election, he thought he could detect in it the force of coercion. The proclamation of Gen. SHEPLEY expressly mentioned, as an inducement to an election, the enjoyment of the benefits secured by the proclamation of the President. At that time, too, the iron hand of military authority was felt in that State, where the United States had jurisdiction.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) had no doubt that the election was fair and free, and that the gentlemen coming here were worthy and true representatives of loyal men. But there was a question beyond this. On the day of the election there was no authority under the State of Louisiana to give vitality to the election for Representatives. The power of the Military Governor must be limited, and his appointment justified by necessity. The restoration of civil government must precede the time when the election was held; for no Military Governor, appointed by Executive authority, had power under the Constitution to issue writs of election.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Union,) said our army was sent to Louisiana to restore the national authority and its relations to the General Government. There was no more proper way to produce this result than to introduce on this floor Representatives from that State. He justified the proclamation of Gen. SHEPLEY in the premises.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) was not willing to concede that the Constitution, in time of war, was not sufficient for the common defence and the support of the rights of all people in every section of the Union. He differed from the conclusions of the Committee on Elections, and contended that no Representatives could be elected, except by State or Federal legislation, basing his argument on constitutional law. He hoped the Committee would report a bill specially providing for an election of Representatives in cases such as were pending. This would deprive this question of its embarrassment.

No question was taken.

Adjourned.

Necessary Reforms in the Army—Valuable Suggestions.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Jan. 31, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The following suggestions are offered for publication in your journal, which, I believe, has the welfare of the country sincerely at heart. They are designed for the perusal and consideration of the heads of the nation. Perhaps a little sound disinterested advice from one who has observed and reflected much, may be a refreshing novelty to those who have the management and direction of our armies. Time, at least, will vindicate their justice to an anxious and discouraged people.

1. Since the President has at last commenced purging the army of insubordinate officers, by approving the decision in the case of FITZ-JOHN PORTER, which seems warranted by the evidence as reviewed by Judge Advocate-General HOLT, let him continue this course by approving the sentences *of all who are convicted* by competent Courts-martial, either of desertion or other serious offences against the articles of war.

The Executive "clemency," which has uniformly defeated every attempt to introduce a substantial discipline here, pardoning all deserters, and restoring the most worthless officers, after the troops had been released from even the form of respect for them, should no longer go behind the sentence of the approving General, unless under the most imperative necessity. JEFF. DAVIS does not thus play fast and loose with his army. *Fas est ab hoste doceri*; and if the country expects to have an army, and it is desirable to have that army efficient, let it be regulated with military rigor, and it may accomplish military results.

2. The ineffective and incompetent major and brigadier-generals, including almost every one from civil life, without military experience, should be immediately mustered out, and the requisite number appointed from the line of the army. This would furnish at once an incentive and reward for meritorious services. These veterans will not yield their confidence or respect to generals who have not earned it in battle.

The heights at Fredericksburgh, opposite SUMNER, could have been carried with the proper exertions on the part of General officers, not one of whom (excepting one who was wounded) accompanied the column more than two hundred yards out of the streets of the city. The history of that day has not yet been written, and those who would understand the particulars of that field and failure, must inquire lower down than of the Brigadiers. The rank and file were capable of any achievement there, but the details of the attack were wretchedly mismanaged, whatever the spectators on the opposite bank may have written to the contrary.

However, officers are getting tired of exposing their lives in desperate enterprises, to find a BUSTEED or an ULLMAN placed over them when the smoke clears off.

3. Some steps should be taken in due time (*i. e.*, immediately) in regard to the two years' and other troops whose terms expire in May and June next.

If these troops are not to be used this Winter, economy would seem to dictate their being discharged at once, especially as after that many of them may be disposed to reënlist by the time operations can be resumed in the Spring.

As these regiments contain many of the very best soldiers in the army, it is, of course, desirable to retain them in the service. I do not pause to consider their forcible retention, since besides involving a breach of the faith of the Government and the violation of the contract of enlistment, such a course would, I verily believe, be found impossible of enforcement, besides destroying the best qualities of the men themselves.

One practicable way, however, is to offer them a furlough of thirty days, at the most convenient period between now and then, as a condition of their reënlistment for a period coterminous with the other volunteer troops in the field, together with the additional reënlistment pay, and the bounties paid to the other troops. They can be consolidated or [illegible] up, the preference being given in consolidating to the oldest regiment, whose colors and number should be retained; the surplus officers, after careful selection, to be mustered out.

I know that a furlough is an indispensable prerequisite to the reënlistment of a single man. These old regiments also contain many of the most valuable officers in the service, and these should be induced to remain if the men cannot. All plans for the purpose, however, will fail when the avenues to promotion are kept steadily open for the deserving. Since light field artillery is now effective at 1,500 yards, instead of 600 and musketry at 1,000, instead of 300, storming positions is not what it used to be; the casualties among officers especially is unprecedented.

If the proper inducements are offered to these officers, a selection should be made of the best of them, and vacancies, as they occur, supplied from them by the War Department, in the volunteer forces, the authority to do which should, *pro hac vice*, be resumed from the Governors of States. A proper roster should be made up by the Government for this purpose, and the vacancies filled according to rank.

These suggestions, of course, require a bold policy on the part of men who should be masters of the situation. Upon any others, all advice, good, bad and indifferent, will alike be thrown away. JUNIUS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A DISASTER AT SEA.

The Steamer Ella Warley Sunk by the North Star.

SIX LIVES LOST.

Conflicting Statements as to the Cause of the Disaster.

The steamship *North Star*, (United States transport,) Capt. LEFEVRE, from New-Orleans Jan. 30, *via* Key West on the 4th inst., with passengers, to United States Quartermaster, arrived at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. She reports that last night, when off the Woodlands, (near Sandy Hook,) she came in collision with the steamship *Ella Warley*, hence for New-Orleans, striking her forward of the wheel on the starboard side, crushing in the boilers, and sinking her in twenty minutes. Her first Assistant Engineer, two firemen, two coal-passers and a boy, were lost, who, it is supposed, were scalded to death. The passengers and crew were rescued by the boats, and brought back to this City.

The *Ella Warley* was formerly the *Isabel*. She was built in Baltimore in 1848, and was 1,115 tons—side lever engine. She formerly ran between Charleston and Havana. On the breaking out of the rebellion, she made several successful trips between Nassau and Charleston, and was eventually captured by the steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, and brought to this port, where she was purchased by TRIMBLE & VANNES, of this City.

The following additional particulars regarding the collision, one of our reporters has obtained from officers on board the *North Star* and *Ella Warley*:

STATEMENT OF THE ACTING PURSER OF THE NORTH STAR.

Mr. McHENRY, Acting Purser of the *North Star*, says: "Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Monday night last, we were steering our course for the light ship off Sandy Hook, and were about ten miles distant from it when we made out the light of a steamer, about two miles ahead of us, which subsequently proved to be the *Ella Warley*, outward bound. As the vessels neared each other, being distant about two hundred and fifty yards, the *Ella Warley* altered her course, putting her helm hard a-starboard. Capt. LEFEVRE, of the *North Star*, perceiving this unaccountable movement on the part of the *Ella Warley*, stopped his ship, and was backing his engines as strongly as possible when the *Ella Warley* struck her fairly on the cut-water, the collision taking effect on that vessel amidships, just forward of her wheelhouse, the *North Star* continuing to make all possible retrograde speed, by backing her engines. The moment the collision took place, Capt. LEFEVRE ordered all his boats to be lowered, and to proceed at once to the assistance of the passengers on board the *Ella Warley*, giving the officers in charge of the boats explicit directions to rescue the women and children first. All the passengers and crew of that vessel were brought safely on board the *North Star*, excepting one assistant engineer, and five or six firemen, who are supposed to be lost. The rescued passengers were comfortably placed in the saloon of Capt. LEFEVRE's vessel, and properly cared for until their arrival in New-York. Several females on board the *Ella Warley*, (being in bed at the time of the collision,) came on board the *North Star* in their night clothing, all of them, as may naturally be supposed, in the greatest state of fright and consternation. A subscription was immediately set on foot, and the officers and passengers of the *North Star* soon raised a sufficient sum to purchase clothing for such of the ladies as needed it. The *Ella Warley* went down in twenty minutes after the collision, and now lies in seven fathoms water. The *North Star* remained in the vicinity for some time, endeavoring to find the missing engineer and firemen, but was unable to do so.

Among the passengers from Key West were Capt. T. H. WALSH and Mr. CUNNINGHAM, his First Officer, of the ship *Sparkling Sea*, recently wrecked on the Bahamas; also, Capts. COWAN and DAVIDSON, U. S. N., all of whom were on deck at the time of the collision, and agree in saying that the altering of her course by the sunken ship was the cause of the collision, and that such action, on her part, is one of the most unaccountable circumstances in their seafaring experience. Capt. LEFEVRE says it would have been impossible for the *North Star* or any other vessel to have avoided the collision, even in broad daylight, considering the fact that the *Ella Warley* altered her course so unaccountably and within so short a distance.

The stem of the *North Star* is considerably damaged, and the cut-water almost entirely torn away. She is now lying at Pier No. 3 North River, and leaks badly; but is kept free from water by the constant use of her powerful steam pumps. As soon as her cargo is discharged she will be taken to the dry-dock for repairs. She is owned by [illegible] VANDERBILT, and commanded by Capt. P. E. LA FEVRE, (formerly Commander of the steamer *Vanderbilt*,) one of the best experienced and most skillful navigators sailing from this port.

Capt. SCHENCK, formerly of the steamship *Alabama*, plying between New-York and Savannah, was in command of the *Ella Warley*.

STATEMENT OF MR. H. D. BARSTOW, PURSER OF THE ELLA WARLEY.

Just previous to the collision, Mr. BARSTOW says that Mr. REYNOLDS, one of the owners of the vessel, a Mr. HYER, passenger, and himself, were in the Purser's room asleep. The first intimation they had of any danger, was the ringing of the engine-room bell to stop and back the steamer; then, in a few minutes came the crash of the collision, the *North Star* cutting through the starboard side of the *Warley*, just forward of the wheel-house, and through into the engine room, knocking off the boiler on that side.

Mr. BARSTOW, immediately after this, heard Capt. SCHENCK calling out "What ship is that?" to which he heard no answer. Mr. BARSTOW immediately put on his pantaloons, and went on deck. The steam was at this time rushing up the gangway so thickly that nothing could be distinctly discerned. When he got on deck he went to the starboard rail, and discovered the vessel was in a sinking condition, and that several of the passengers and crew were endeavoring to lower the boats. Having lowered them they proceeded filling them. At the same time the mate and several of the passengers were at work lowering the boats on the larboard side. The women and children, of whom there were eighteen on board, now commenced coming up from the cabin, on the starboard side. Mr. BARSTOW having by this time got into the nearest boat alongside the ship, took them into it, and passed them to the outer boat, while others were filling the forward part of the boat which he occupied. The women and children being on board the boats, Capt. SCHENCK was heard at the cabin door, crying out to know if the women and children were safe, and if there was anybody yet in the cabin. Mr. REYNOLDS went to him, and assured him that all were in the boats, and then helped him (he being bruised and soaked through to the skin, by falling through the opening made by the collision) to get in also. The outside boat had left for the *North Star* and Mr. B.'s boat (the last one to leave the wreck) then proceeded to do the same. The *North Star* was then about 150 yards distant. After proceeding a short distance they met two of that vessel's boats coming toward them. One of them took Mr. B.'s boat in tow, and Mr. HANSON's boat (the first mate) took the other one, and all made for the steamer. Mr. HANSON, after placing his passengers on board the *North Star*, returned again to the *Warley*, rowed around her, hailed to know if there was any one still on the wreck or in the water, and having received no answer, he returned to the steamer. From the time of the collision till the decks of the *Warley* were level with the water was only ten minutes. The passengers, officers and crew lost everything, the first object of all appearing to be to save the lives of the women and children.

In the last boat which left the *Warley*, were the Captain, Second Mate, one of the Engineers, the Steward, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. HYER, and others of the passengers and crew. The statement that the Captain, or any of the officers, were drunk at the time of the collision, we believe has not the slightest foundation in truth.

The *Warley* was owned by Messrs. F. W. REYNOLDS & Co., of Providence, R. I., and was bound to New-Orleans with freight and passengers.

She had a cargo of dry goods, provisions, leather, hay, and a large amount of express matter. Adams Express Company had one safe containing $5,000, and a passenger had in his possession $6,000 in gold. Her cargo is valued at $175,000.

Mr. HANSON, the Chief Mate of the *Warley*, gives an altogether different version of the cause of the collision from that given by the Purser of the *North Star*. He says that the latter vessel was heading northwest, when her course should have been nearly due north, thus crossing the direct sailing line of the *Warley*, and rendering a collision imminent. The *Warley* accordingly changed her course a few points to the westward, in order to allow the *North Star* to go by without danger, when that vessel sheered up westwardly; and as the *Warley* continued to veer off, the *North Star* apparently followed the same tack, which course she pursued until the collision took place. He represents, also, that the blow from the *North Star* took the *Warley* at a right angle, and not a quartering stroke, as is represented by others. The allegation that the pilot of the *North Star* took the lights of the *Warley* to be those of the light-ship, may, however, account for the alleged veering course of the first mentioned vessel.

Those of the *Warley's* crew whom it is now generally conceded are lost are as follows:

Henry A. Boyd, First Assistant Engineer.
John Jones, fireman.
Andrew Gordon, fireman.
Patrick Hayes, coal passer.
James Byrns, coal passer.
Hugh Scott, mess boy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Arrest of an Officer for Extortion—A Man Swindled out of $3,000—Apprehension of the Party by Provost-Marshal General Draper.

A case has recently been brought to light which reveals the infamous practice resorted to by a military officer to impose upon an unsuspecting and confiding person placed temporarily in his custody. Through the active exertions of Gen. DRAPER and his assistants, one of the guilty party implicated in the base act has been arrested, and is now in close confinement.

According to the facts as stated, about four weeks ago a man named NEWBRIK, a German, who was formerly engaged in business at Mobile, La., deemed it expedient, on account of his being suspected of inclining toward Union sentiments, to dispose of his personal and other property and come North. He realized from the sale of his effects the amount of $6,000, in bills of exchange, specie and Southern bank bills. Upon reaching Baltimore he attracted the attention of the authorities, and while attempting to take passage on the Baltimore and Ohio cars, was arrested by a Provost-Guard of that company and taken before Major CONSTABLE, Acting Provost-Marshal of the Eighth Army Corps, Middle Department. NEWBRIK was then taken before Gen. SCHENCK, who [illegible] him for examination, but there being no charges preferred, ordered his release. While NEWBRIK was confined in the Baltimore jail, a person named BLANDY made his acquaintance, and after impressing him with the idea that he was unjustly detained, and working upon his feelings by various means, offered to effect his release for five hundred pounds sterling. NEWBRIK consented to the terms, and shortly after obtained his liberty, not, of course, through the intercession of BLANDY, but in pursuance of the order issued by Gen. SCHENCK. CONSTABLE, at the time of NEWBRIK's imprisonment, took possession of the $6,000, which sum he held when the agreement was made between the latter and BLANDY. Upon the day of his release, the victim proceeded to CONSTABLE's office, where he met BLANDY, who told him that he had been to more trouble and expense than he anticipated, and should require from him an additional sum of money sufficient to make the total amount of $3,000. CONSTABLE also informed NEWBRIK that he expected that amount to be paid, and joined with BLANDY in his attempts at swindling. They finally succeeded in obtaining the $3,000, after which CONSTABLE escorted NEWBRIK to the Philadelphia depot, placed him on board the cars, and strictly enjoined him never to make his reappearance in Baltimore.

The matter having become known to Gen. DRAPER, he dispatched Deputy Provost-Marshal SAMUEL J. GLASSEY to Baltimore to investigate the circumstances. After remaining in Baltimore one day and having satisfied himself of the truth of the statements, Mr. GLASSEY proceeded to Washington and made the facts known to Secretary of War, STANTON, who immediately ordered the arrest of CONSTABLE and his transmittal to this city. CONSTABLE is now in custody at Washington, awaiting his examination. His accomplice, BLANDY, has not yet been discovered, but officers are on his track and will doubtless succeed in bringing him to justice.

THE HOMICIDE OF THOMAS BYRNES.

Trial of Dennis P. Sullivan for Murder.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice W. H. LEONARD.

The trial of DENNIS P. SULLIVAN for the murder of THOMAS BYRNES, late Superintendent of Lands and Places, commenced in this Court before Judge LEONARD on Monday. It will be recollected that the homicide of Mr. BYRNES occurred in Greenwich-street, between Liberty and Cedar streets, early on the morning of the 29th of November last, a few days before the Charter election. The prisoner, it appears, was engaged in posting handbills for the opposition candidate to the Democracy, and, as is alleged, was attacked by BYRNES and his party, who attempted to interfere with his work. An altercation ensued, during which SULLIVAN discharged a pistol, the ball taking effect in the abdomen of BYRNES, who died from the wound at 5 P. M. the same day. The homicide gave rise to a good deal of excitement among the politicians of the First Ward at the time, and had an important bearing on the Aldermanic canvass then pending. The present trial seems to be attended with equal feeling, and the Court-room was crowded with First Ward politicians, and friends of the deceased and of the prisoner.

The prosecution is conducted by A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., the District-Attorney, aided by his First Assistant, Mr. S. V. GARVIN. The prisoner has an able array of counsel, in the persons of Ex-Recorder SMITH, Ex-Assistant District-Attorney SEDGWICK, and CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq.

Two hours and a half were occupied in impanneling a jury, the principal obstacle being found in the "conscientious scruples" which jurors avowed that they entertained against finding a verdict of guilty where the punishment was death. Several peremptory challenges were made in behalf of the defence, and two or three for the prosecution, but they finally succeeded in getting a very intelligent jury, composed of the following-named gentlemen:

Henry V. Parsell,	Seth H. Grant,
Chas. S. Holden,	Wm. W. Hurd,
Hans J. Hansen,	Orrin S. Titus,
John Surin,	David Griffiths,
Leopold Friend,	Geo. B. Overheiser,
Ward McLean,	Jesse J. Davis.

Mr. GARVIN opened the case to the jury in behalf of the People, in a brief statement of the circumstances attending the homicide, and proceeded to call the following witnesses:

Geo. Brundidge sworn—Resided on night of homicide at No. 124 Liberty-street, fronting on Greenwich-street; my attention was first attracted by loud talking outside; heard some say, "If I was a white man, I would not work for a nigger;" a man replied, "I am as clever—I am as good a Democrat as you are;" I raised the window, and saw from twelve to fifteen persons on the sidewalk in Greenwich-street; I heard some one say, "Look out, he has got a pistol;" another person said, "Yes, he has showed it once before to-night;" some one replied, "Yes, I have got a pistol, and if I am compelled to use it, I shall use it; I am not afraid of any one man in the First Ward, but if a whole crowd attack me, I shall defend myself;" some of the party then rushed at him, and said they would "shove the pistol ——;" they shoved him up against a wagon, and then I saw a flash of a pistol and heard the report; the crowd then ran, some one way and some another; some one said, "Officer, I am in your charge;" nothing further was said or done; I didn't know any of the parties; my window is twelve or fourteen feet above the sidewalk; think I saw two policemen while they were talking before the shot; didn't hear any policeman say anything; the talk was among those who appeared to belong to the crowd; the whole transaction occupied from three to five minutes; should think it was between 1 and 2 o'clock; I did not leave my room.

Cross-examined—The man who, I suppose, fired the pistol, got away from the crowd by himself; he went up Greenwich-street; the crowd then rushed upon him; didn't see anybody knocked down.

Re-direct—I could not see any faces plain enough to recognize them; the milk wagon, against which the man was shoved, was nearly opposite my window, a little down the street.

Dr. John P. Kennedy sworn—Saw Thomas Byrnes after he was shot at the City Hospital; he came there about two o'clock on the morning of the 29th of November; I attended him until he died, which was at five o'clock P. M. of the same day; the cause of his death was a gunshot wound; he was injured from the outset that he could not live; I told him between three and four o'clock in the afternoon that if he had any will to make he had better attend to it; a Coroner was called and took his *ante-mortem* statement.

Cross-examined—The bullet entered 2½ inches below the umbilicus, a little to the right, and passed directly through, in a downward, oblique direction, and lodged in the sacrum; we had a consultation about the position of the body when the wound was received; the result of the consultation was not definite; we came to the conclusion that Mr. Byrnes must have been leaning forward at the time, or else that the person discharging the pistol must have fired it from an elevated position; the wound could not have been inflicted by a person standing in front of the deceased, and on a level with him.

John Moore sworn—Was with Mr. Byrnes on the night of the homicide; Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Stripp and myself were walking up Greenwich-street, and when near Liberty-street, we heard a party on the opposite side; Mr. Byrnes pulled out his watch and remarked that it was rather too late to go up to the Third Ward; I said we had better go home; Mr. Stripp passed over to see who the party were; we heard some one say he would bet $20; I recognized the prisoner, as I came up, with his hands in his pockets; Byrnes did not say anything; the prisoner said, "Here comes Byrnes, he will hold the money;" Byrnes said to the prisoner, "What have you got that thing in your hands for;" prisoner seemed to be angry, and Byrnes said, "Give him in charge of an officer;" two officers came up and told the crowd to disperse; Byrnes said, "I give this man in your charge;" the officers moved toward the prisoner, when the party that was with him gathered around the officers; one of them said the prisoner had no pistol; the prisoner replied and said, he had a pistol; one of the officers then took hold of him, and Byrnes, who previously had him by the coat, let go of him; at this time, just as the policeman took hold of him, the pistol went off; Byrnes put his hand on his bowels and wheeled around; Byrnes was standing up at the time, three or four feet from the prisoner; the affair occurred opposite a jeweler's shop, about the middle of the sidewalk; the places were nearly all closed in that neighborhood; after the shot Byrnes walked down toward the Station-house; there were from seven to nine persons in the prisoner's crowd; did not see anything in the prisoner's hand until after the shot was fired; I then saw a pistol in his hand; I was standing alongside of Byrnes when he was shot.

Cross-examined—Have lived in New-York 18 years; reside at No. 22 Trinity-place; had known Mr. Byrnes eight or nine years; we were walking at the time up Greenwich-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets; Stripp had not been across the street more than a minute before Byrnes and I followed him; don't recollect anything that occurred after we crossed the street besides what I have stated on my direct examination; don't know who it was that offered to bet $20; when the policeman came up Byrnes insisted upon the prisoner being arrested; the name of the policeman who took hold of the prisoner is Hoffner; don't recollect anything that either Byrnes or the prisoner said while Byrnes had hold of him; there might have been something said that I did not hear; I tried to get the pistol away from the prisoner, and pulled him down upon his knees; I had drank several times that night; had been in four or five places; can't say exactly how many; we were electioneering that night; think some of the party treated in every place we went into; I did not drink at all the places; can't name the places in which I did not drink; didn't have any difficulty with any one else that night that I recollect.

Re-direct—Byrnes lived at No. 3 Morris-street; we were going up to the Third Ward when we heard the crowd; we had been to a meeting at the Cooper Institute that night; I have been a Custom-house boatman for five or seven years.

At the close of the examination of this witness the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

SECOND DAY.

As on the first day of the trial the Court-room was crowded with spectators, among whom were many of the political friends of the late Mr. BYRNES. His son-in-law, Mr. FOX, present Alderman of the First Ward, has occupied a seat by the District Attorney since the commencement of the trial. The prisoner is apparently about 25 years of age, and has by no means a vicious, but rather a pleasant and benevolent expression of countenance.

Matthew Stripp, sworn—Knew the deceased Mr. Byrnes; was with him on the night of the homicide; first met him that night in Broadway coming down with the procession from the Cooper Institute; went with him to Greenwich-street; it was about one or two o'clock A. M. that we met the crowd to which the prisoner belonged; we were going down Greenwich-street toward home, and when between Cedar and Liberty streets, on the west side, we observed the prisoner's party; they were making a noise and had music; Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Moore were with me; we had been in No. 109 Cedar-street; left there about one and a half o'clock; when we heard the noise I crossed over, and the first man I met was the prisoner, who had a ladder on his shoulder; he was ahead of the crowd on the sidewalk, about the middle of the block; I believe there were eight or nine persons with him; I knew none of them except the prisoner; I said, "I suppose you are putting up bills;" some of the party said, "Yes;" I asked what bills they were and some said they were for Smith; "Our next Alderman;" some one then took me one side, and at this time Moore and Byrnes came up, and I heard some one say he had a pistol; another person said he had no pistol; then I heard the prisoner say he had a pistol; at that time I heard Byrnes say he would give him in charge of an officer; think two officers had hold of him when this remark was made; I then walked a little one side, and saw the two officers, Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Moore, talking together; then I kind o' looked around and saw the flash of a pistol; I then went toward Byrnes and he told me he was shot, and asked me to get him a carriage; I went and got a carriage and took it to the Station-house, where I found Byrnes sitting on the stoop; I was five or six feet from the others when I saw the flash of the pistol; think the officers took hold of the prisoner before he fired; I took Mr. Byrnes to the Hospital in the carriage with two officers and Mr. Moore; did not see any blows struck either by the deceased or the prisoner; did not see any pistol.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sedgwick—Was born in the First Ward, and have lived there all my life; I don't write or read; never was arrested to my knowledge; never was in the station-house under arrest; yes I was once on election day; I crossed the street a little way from the corner of Cedar-street; think it was five or ten minutes after I crossed before Mr. Byrnes and Moore came up; don't know whether I or the prisoner first offered to bet $20 on the election; Mr. Byrnes and Moore came up while I and the prisoner were talking about the bet; can't recollect anything else that was said before Byrnes came up; didn't hear anything said about a "nigger" or an "Abolitionist," or about Smith having "niggers to work for him;" didn't hear any angry remark made; no one put his hands on the prisoner before Byrnes came up; can't tell how it was after Byrnes came up before the pistol was fired; it might have been twenty minutes more or less; did not see any one have hold of the prisoner before the officers took hold of him. (Mr. Sedgwick here read the deposition of the witness, taken before the Coroner, in which he said that Byrnes had hold of the prisoner at the time he was shot.) I didn't strike any one that evening; didn't see any blows struck by any one; when the pistol was fired Moore rushed toward the prisoner and pulled him down on his knees; Byrnes, Moore and I had been together from about half past ten o'clock that night; we were electioneering; we went into several friends of ours and had some drinks; we may have been in seven or eight places, among them Mr. Fox's, No. 30 Broadway; Micky Dunphy's, Mr. Fitzgerald's, in Morris-street; Mr. Cherry's, in Greenwich-street; Burke's, in Greenwich-street, and No. 109 Cedar-street; I only drank brandy and beer.

Dr. Thomas Robinson, sworn—I assisted in making a *post-mortem* examination of deceased; Mr. Byrnes died about five o'clock P. M., of the 29th of November; I took his *ante-mortem* statement in writing; the prisoner was present; after it was taken it was read over to Mr. Byrnes by myself; he died in about half an hour after he made the statement.

Cross-examined—The statement was made in presence of myself, the jury and the prisoner; he was very feeble; it was with great effort that he got through with each sentence; from the *post-mortem* examination, my opinion, as well as that of other physicians, was that he was in a stooping position when the shot was fired; Mr. Byrnes made one observation that is not in the written statement.

Charles Mills, sworn—Am a First Ward policeman; my attention was first attracted on the night in question by hearing Officer Hoffner's voice, saying "move along;" I was standing in the Station-house at the time; I went down to Greenwich-street, and saw the crowd on the east side of the street; I went up to them, as they were moving toward Liberty-street; when I first got to them I recognized Sullivan and Byrnes, who were the only persons that I knew; just before I got to the crowd, I heard some one say, "he has got a revolver," or "You have got a revolver;" the prisoner said, "yes, I have got one, and will use it if necessary;" should think there were about a dozen in the crowd; Byrnes and Sullivan stood face to face, the former with his back toward Cedar-street, and the latter with his back toward Liberty-street; the crowd were about equal on each side; they appeared to be talking together, but I did not hear what was said; I said to them that they must "move on," that this "wrangling and loud talk would not do at this time of the morning;" I then turned round, to see if officer Hoffner was near; I heard at this time a remark, "it's a lie," did not recognize the voice; only knew Byrnes by sight; hearing a scuffle after the words, "it's a lie," I turned round again and found the crowd closing in together; Byrnes and Sullivan had changed their position the crowd being around them; Byrnes had hold of the prisoner with both hands, and the prisoner's hands were up as if he had hold of Byrnes; I had not seen any revolver up to this time; Byrnes and Sullivan stood near the curb-stone; saw no other officer at that time; immediately after the pistol was fired I saw the other officers; I don't think it was more than a minute or one and a half minutes after I got to the crowd before the pistol was fired; I reached over with my club in my hand to separate the crowd, and just at that instant the pistol was fired; I then asked "who fired that shot;" Sullivan said, "I fired the shot;" I stepped up to him, put my hand on his shoulder and said "you are mine;" while taking him to the Station house, I said to him, "You ought not to have fired that shot; we could have protected you;" he replied that he would "do it again under the same circumstances, if he swung for it;" I saw no blow struck while I was there; I directed Officer Hoffner to take charge of Byrnes, and he took him to the station-house.

Cross-examined—When I arrested the prisoner think he had on a dark coat, but no cap; Byrnes was a large, powerful, muscular man; did not see Officer Fink nor Hoffner after I passed them while going to the crowd until after the shot was fired, and I had arrested Sullivan; my impression, when I turned round from the crowd, was that the parties were clinched, and were going to fight; Byrnes appeared to be pushing Sullivan back when he had his hands on him; I think that Sullivan was against the hind wheel of a milk wagon that stood by the curb; it was at this moment that I raised my club, and the report of the pistol followed immediately after; I did not know Stripp or Moore at that time; immediately after the report of the pistol the crowd broke, and I took hold of Sullivan; about the time I seized the prisoner I saw Officer Fink, who was making a movement toward him; Byrnes made no request that an officer should take the prisoner in charge; I had my uniform on at the time; it is very likely that I could not have been seen by the prisoner at the time Byrnes had hold of him, as Byrnes was a large man, and was between me and him.

Coroner Edward Collins, sworn—Was present at the *ante-mortem* examination of Byrnes; he believed himself to be in a dying condition at the time; his statement was taken down in writing by my clerk. (Written statement shown to witness, and identified by him.)

The prosecution here offered the written statement as evidence. Mr. Sedgwick objected to its admission on the following grounds:

First—That the testimony appears to have been given under the sanction of a judicial oath, and it is therefore not a dying declaration.

Second—That it cannot be given in evidence as testimony given in a judicial proceeding respecting the same matter, and between the same parties, because the testimony was given before the Coroner and jury, where no cross examination is allowed by law.

Third—The evidence of Dr. Robinson shows that the whole of what Byrnes said was not inserted in the deposition.

The objection was overruled by the Court, and the statement was then read in evidence as follows:

Thos. Byrnes being duly sworn, deposes and says—At 2 o'clock this A. M., in Greenwich-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets, I was on the north side of the street with two other gentlemen; the prisoner and some others were across the street; I thought they were some acquaintances; I found that we were mistaken, and Mr. Stripp got into an argument with them; one called the other an Abolitionist; immediately the prisoner pulled out a pistol; I asked him why he did so, and told him that there was not going to be any fighting there; the prisoner appeared very angry and excited; he said he was paid for it; some one got hold of him to prevent his shooting; I don't know whether it was an officer or not, and immediately he shot me, for what reason I can't say; I never had any altercation with the prisoner whatever, except to beg of him not to use the pistol; I recognize the prisoner, Dennis P. Sullivan, as the one who shot me; I was within four or five feet of him; I believe myself to be in a dying condition and shall not recover. THOS. BYRNES.

The prosecution here rested their case, and, after an intermission of fifteen minutes, Mr. Charles S. Spencer proceeded to open the case to the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said that in no aspect of the case, under the present evidence for the people, could the prosecution claim from the jury any higher verdict than manslaughter in the third degree, and after the evidence for the defence should be heard, he was confident that the jury would promptly acquit the prisoner of any crime whatever. The evidence for the defence would show that the homicide was committed in self-defence, and that it came clearly within the rule of law that where a man is attacked and stands in danger of great bodily harm, and is not able to escape, he has a right to take the life of his antagonist. The defence were willing to admit and would adopt as their own all the evidence that had been adduced by the prosecution, with the exception of the two companions of Byrnes, Moore and Stripp, whose testimony was shown to be utterly false by every other witness for the prosecution, including the dying statement of the deceased himself. It had been asked why the prisoner carried a pistol that night. In answer to this question, he would state what was a well known, though a lamentable fact, that any man who had the temerity to post Republican bills in the First Ward did so at the peril of his life. This was well known to the prisoner, and hence, when he took the job to post bills for Mr. Smith, he prepared himself, as he had a right to do, to resist any attack that might be made upon him. The attack was made without any provocation on his part, and when he found himself literally pushed to the wall and could not escape, he adopted the defence allowed him by law, and shot his assailant in the lower part of the body, with no design of taking his life, but merely to release himself from his grasp.

The first witness called for the defence was *Coroner Louis Naumann*—Have known the prisoner for three years; have always found him to be a peaceful and quiet citizen.

Cross-examined—His business is that of a ropemaker; he was at one time a policeman, and about a year ago he went to the war in one of the militia regiments; he has frequently been to my house; I have attended his family as a physician.

Dr. Jno. H. Johnson, sworn—Have known the prisoner several years; have had good opportunities of knowing his general character; his character for peace and quietness is very good.

Cross-examined—I knew him when he was on the police and also when he kept a small store; don't know why he left the police.

Thos. Dempsey, sworn—I was Captain of Co. E in a militia regiment where the prisoner was a private; we served together three months in Virginia; his character, while I knew him, was good; he always did his duty, and never was engaged in quarrels.

Michael Dunn, sworn—Have known the prisoner 8 or 10 years; his general character for peace and quietness was always good.

Patrick Lee, sworn—I saw the prisoner in the First Ward on the night of the homicide; he was with five or six other persons besides myself; between one and two o'clock I saw Byrnes, Moore and Stripp; previous to that time the prisoner had been engaged posting bills with his companions; when we met Byrnes' party, one of them said the prisoner was a nigger, and that Smith employed only niggers to work for him; I was walking at the time a little way ahead; during the altercation, Stripp knocked one of Sullivan's party, named Brennan, down; an officer halloed to him from the corner, and Stripp replied with an obscene remark; meantime, Byrnes had taken hold of Sullivan, and while he held him, Stripp came up and struck Sullivan on the head, at the same time asking him "What he would do with his pistol now?" Byrnes backed Sullivan against a milk wagon, and while he was bending over him, the pistol was fired; one of the officers asked Byrnes if the shot was fired at him, and he said yes; he was then taken to the Station-house; heard Sullivan say that he had a pistol, and "if he was double-banked," he would use it; "double-banked" means two or three persons against one.

Cross-examined—Sullivan's party consisted of nine persons; they started that night from my place No. [illegible] Baxter-street, about 8 o'clock; Sullivan folded his bills and posters at my place before we started; I carried some of the bills and a triangular or boxes; we had two pails of paste; we had three musical instruments; the object of the instruments was to serenade after we had got through posting; when we got to Greenwich-street the party divided and half went down Washington and half down Greenwich; we were to post bills all the way down those streets and meet at the Battery; we had got through posting when we met Byrnes' party; we were not interfered with in posting bills except once in Washington-street, when one of Fox's posters attempted to post a bill over one of Smith's bills.

At the close of this witness' testimony the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

The New Sailor's Home.

A very large audience, composed in good part of ladies, was present at Washington-square M. E. Church, (Rev. Mr. NEWMAN's,) on Monday evening, to listen to several speakers who advocated the founding of a Home for Sailors in this City. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Seamen's Friend Society, and if the interest manifested on the occasion be an earnest of what is to be done in future, the founding of a "Home" for those of our seafaring population who need the aid of such an institution may be looked upon as *un fait accompli*.

Owing to the absence of Ex-Mayor TIEMANN, President of the Seamen's Friend Society, the Chair was occupied by its Vice-President, Rev. Dr. CHARLES K. TRUE. After an anthem by the choir, Rev. Mr.

TRACEY, Secretary of the Society, addressed the audience, and took occasion to censure the Methodist denomination for its backwardness in not contributing to a larger extent than it has done hitherto in aid of the funds of the Society—the amount of last year's "material aid" from that sect being only $51.

Rev. Dr. TYNG followed Mr. TRACEY, and presented in a most striking manner the claims of our naval seamen to the gratitude of all Christian philanthropists.

Rev. Dr. HEDGE, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, and Rev. Mr. HEDSTROM, (Pastor of the Seamen's Bethel Church,) followed in short but earnest addresses, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. NEWMAN, and the meeting adjourned, several of the auditors having subscribed money in aid of the proposed object.

This meeting is the first of a series that will be held in order to furnish for our sailors, especially those of the navy, such a home as they will need after having braved for years the perils of the sea.

Naval Affairs.

ANOTHER IRON-CLAD BOUND SOUTH.

The iron-clad *Sangamon*, which our Washington correspondent mentioned as being ordered South in 96 hours, has been completed. She was put formally in commission at Chester, Penn., on Monday, *her ship's company having been all on board*. She left yesterday for Port Royal, *via* Fortress Monroe. Her crew, consisting of 19 seamen, 10 ordinary seamen, 18 landsmen, 2 boys, 3 first-class firemen and 7 coal-heavers, *making a total of 60, were taken from* the Navy-yard to Chester in a tugboat. Capt. GUEST, the commander of the *Sangamon*, the Commandant at the Navy-yard, and several other naval officers, were on board the tug. On reaching Chester the iron-clad moved out into the stream and anchored. Capt. GUEST then took charge of the Monitor, and, after the men had been called together, addressed them in a brief and patriotic speech. The wharves in front of the yard where the iron-clad was built were crowded with citizens of Chester, who were anxious to see the *Sangamon* leave for her destination.

MAILS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The regular navy store-ship *Relief*, with mails for the Mediterranean squadron, will be forwarded on Friday, from Boston, in this vessel, which is the regular store-ship of the fleet. Letters, small parcels and packages for officers and men attached to the squadron sent post-free to the care of the commandant of the Charlestown Navy-yard, will be dispatched gratis. The West India ships which can be reached at present in the Mediterranean are the sailing corvettes *Constellation* and *St. Louis*. It would not be safe at present to mail communications for the *Chippewa*, *Vanderbilt* or *Tuscarora*, which were some time since located in the Straits.

THE CALIFORNIA BATTERY TO BE ALTERED.

The California iron-clad battery *Comanche* is to be altered, in obedience to instructions just received from the Navy Department. She is to be made much stronger in the hull, and to have some important improvements effected in her design. These alterations, the details of which it is deemed best not to publish, *will necessarily delay the completion of the vessel*. She is now on the stocks at Secor Iron Works, Jersey City, and has been put up thus far in the very best manner. Mr. BIRKBECK, who is superintending the construction of all iron-clads in progress in Jersey City, is endeavoring to make the construction of this vessel—the first ever built here in portable sections—a sample of American mechanism that cannot be surpassed. The *Tecumseh* and two other iron-clads are building at the Works. The latter will soon be ready for launching.

The Ike Cook Libel Suit Against the Tribune.

UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHAL PEALE IN SEARCH OF MR. GREELEY.

Mr. ISAAC COOK, of Chicago, Ill., has commenced a suit in the United States Court against The *Tribune* Association to answer for an alleged libel against him. The capias laying the damages at $30,000 was issued on Monday, and was placed in the hands of U. S. Deputy-Marshal PEALE, who went to the *Tribune* office in search of Mr. GREELEY soon afterward to serve it. He did not find him there, and at a later hour he went over again, but Mr. GREELEY had not then arrived.

The article which Mr. COOK considered libelous and for the publication of which he has brought the suit for damages, appeared on the editorial page of the *Tribune of Monday, Jan. 5. The article*, founded on a telegram, speaks of Mr. ISAAC COOK as "that this notorious character has defaulted as Army Paymaster to the tune of half a million dollars, which he has lost in gambling"; that "the Chicago Post-office became a den of thieves under his rule," and makes a number of other assertions which Mr. COOK considers injurious to his character and standing in society, and libelous. In the *Tribune* of Jan. 7, a letter from a correspondent appeared, complaining that the *Tribune* had done Mr. ISAAC COOK an injustice; and calling attention to the telegram as having related to a Mr. ISAAC N. COOK, another man entirely. On the editorial page, the same day, there appeared a paragraph, stating "that the defaulting army Paymaster COOK is not the Ex-Postmaster of Chicago, as we were informed, but a totally different person—ISAAC N. COOK, of Ohio. Of course we retract all that we said on Monday of the Chicago COOK, regretting that we have used his name in connection with this flagrant public robbery," &c.

Soon after the publication of the alleged libel, the TIMES stated the fact that Mr. COOK had commenced proceedings against Mr. GREELEY, and the *Tribune* denied it. The developments would seem to indicate that the TIMES was right and the *Tribune* wrong.

The Government Storage Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your Friday's paper in relation to our bills for storage, of nine cargoes resin, prize property, has greatly surprised us, being so different from the facts, and we must ask the privilege to say, that our bills for storage of the resin were for prices fixed and agreed to by the Marshal himself, and allowed by him in other cases; that the cargoes were in exceedingly bad order, the greater part being in bulk, the balance in a badly damaged state, all needing much extra labor and repairs, and being kept on storage several months.

The allegation in relation to the bill of cooperage which you specify, is incorrect.

All we have done is to apply to have our bills investigated, and proved before the Court in the usual manner, without any wish to recover any more than we should be entitled to. This, to our astonishment, was opposed by the Marshal, and the Court refused our request, on the ground that, unless the Marshal would consent to the course we proposed, we must resort to the formality of a suit by monition, which we shall do without delay, when we shall endeavor not only to maintain our character, but to exhibit the true cause of the attacks upon us which have appeared in some of the papers, and show how easily we might have had our bills allowed by pursuing a different course. Yours respectfully,

WARD & GOVE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 59, 60, 61, 62, 62½, 63, 64, 65, 232, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 71½, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 79½, 80, 82.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 882½, 1204, 1330, 570, 1350, 1358, 1370, 1372, 1162, 930, 1376, 1380, 1384, 1386, 1390, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1402, 1404.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. Demurrer, 20. Issues of Law and Fact, 203, 190, 150, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1211, 1127, 2111, 1447, 1463, 1465, 1469, 1471, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487. *Part II.*—Nos. 1232, 1254, 1146, 1492, 1112, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1502, 1504, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 707, 714, 1201, 1793, 1686, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1673, 1077, 92, 1127, 1183, 668, 1063. *Part II.*—Nos. 1674, 603, 1194, 1196, 946, 1214, 1215, 1217, 1218, 1219, 738, 1116, 1152, 1222, 1224.

Thrice Tried—A Peculiar Question of Damage.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Garret S. Mott vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—The plaintiff is a lumber merchant, at Mott's Point, and brought his action against the defendants to recover damages for the destruction of a house belonging to him, by fire, under the following circumstances: On the 15th July, 1857, the plaintiff's house took fire about 12½ o'clock, and while Engine No. 32 was playing upon the fire a train of defendants' cars came along, cutting off the hose, by reason of which, it was claimed the property was destroyed. A number of firemen testified that efforts were made to stop the train by signals, but without effect, and it was claimed that the engineer was negligent. The defence was that the Company had a right of way by the premises, (in the neighborhood of Fifty-fifth street,) and that the damage done was too remote to sustain the action; also that they were not negligent. The case was reported in the TIMES on 23d of May, 1860, having been before twice tried—the jury in the first instance giving the plaintiff $6,000, in the second, finding a verdict for the defendant. A third trial was now had, and the case did not go to the jury, the plaintiff being non-suited.

D. D. & D. Field for plaintiff; Wm. Fullerton and T. M. North for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Susan Clever vs. Achille Clever; Louisa Denby vs. Edwin Denby; Albert Stone vs. Mary Ann Stone; Harriet L. Rayner vs. Wm. M. Rayner.—Reports confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Lucretia Golding vs. Gilbert T. Golding.—Report confirmed as to payment of alimony.

In the Matter of the Petition of Jno. H. Russell for the Appointment of Guardian.—Order granted.

Vogel vs. Ferris.—Circuit case.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Aubery vs. Fisk.—Motion granted, on condition that defendant deposit the amount of the judgment in the United States Trust Company to abide final determination, &c.

Hoag vs. Carter.—Motion to change the place of trial denied; motion for referee granted to hear and determine.

In the Matter of the Petition of Cornelius Poillon et als.—Order granted.

Levy vs. Sturges et al.—Motion granted.

Allen, &c. vs. Carr, &c.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion, $30 trial fee and stipulating to place on Circuit calendar.

White vs. Webster.—Execution and levy set aside, plaintiff to be at liberty to bring an action on the judgment, &c. No costs on this motion.

Rogers vs. Kennedy et al.—(Two cases.)—Motions denied; $10 costs to each motion.

Mallory vs. Gulick.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Adams vs. Murphy; Washburne vs. Franklin.—Motions granted.

Melvain vs. Hanson et al.—Motion denied, without prejudice, &c.

Taylor vs. Glenny.—Form of the judgment settled.

Browning vs. Barthelf.—Motions for new trial in the first two cases granted, with costs; in the last, denied, with $10 costs.

Woodhull vs. Keeler, &c.—Motion granted.

Lenard vs. Lindsay et al.—Motion granted on payment of $10 cost of opposing motion, $30 trial fee and disbursements, &c.

Underwood vs. Baker, &c.—Motion granted on defendant paying $10 costs.

St. John, &c. vs. Stevens, et al.—Motion granted on condition that defendant pay $30 trial fee, $10 costs of opposing motion, &c.

Thompson, Receiver, &c. vs. Lowe.—Questions allowed.

Stokes vs. Potter.—Default set aside on plaintiff paying within five days $30 trial fee, disbursements of trial and $10 costs of motion, &c. &c.

In the Matter of the Application of the Willet-street Church for leave to Mortgage.—John Baker takes order confirming report of Referee, and granting prayer of petitioners.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the Matter of Heyman Oliver vs. Wadsworth.—Order settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Bailey, &c.—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Livingston vs. Painter et al.; Buck, Receiver, &c. vs. Briggs, et al.—Cases settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 10, 1863.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94	65,000 Amer. Gold	155¾
10,000 do	94½	20,000 do	b60 156
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	95	20,000 do	155¾
5,000 do	95¼	10,000 do	s10 155¾
9,000 do	95½	5,000 do	s10 155½
2,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	85½	20,000 do	s10 155¼
14,000 do	87	60,000 do	154
6,000 U. S. 5s, '65, Cou.	[illegible]	100 Canton Co.	25½
1,250 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes small	102½	10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	139½
		200 Pacific M. S. Co.	170
14,500 do	102½	100 do	b10 170
10,000 do	102¾	100 do	169½
25,000 do	102	100 N. Y. Central R.	b10 117½
3,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C	98¾	100 do	b30 117¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	[illegible]	300 Citizens Gas Co. B.	[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	[illegible]	300 Canton Company	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300 Erie Railway	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes	102½	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$50,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	b3 102	100 Erie Pref.	96¼
20,000 Debt Certificates	99½	150 do	b3 96½
20,000 Amer. Gold	153¾	100 Harlem R.	34
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TUESDAY, Feb. 10—P. M.

The price of Gold is again lower to-day, and sales were made as low as 152½ ₱ cent., against yesterday's sales at 156½ down to 155½ ₱ cent. A subsequent reaction took place at the breaking up of the Second regular Board to 153½ ₱ cent., making the whole decline about 3½ ₱ cent. from the business of Saturday last. The speculation was weak yesterday on the Army and Navy news from Vicksburgh and Charleston, and was made weaker to-day by the more general impression that important events are pending on the Southern coast, and the news from France that a Conference between the North and South has been suggested by the Emperor NAPOLEON through his Ambassador at Washington. To these inferences is added the prospect that the General Banking Scheme of Secretary CHASE will be accepted by Congress as a substitute for the further increase of United States Notes of Circulation, under the authority of the new Loan and Treasury bill. The price for Bills on London fell off to 169 ₱ cent., and under the present feeling in Gold, remitters are not disposed to purchase beyond their very immediate wants. The rate for Money continues at 7 ₱ cent. as the rate of the Banks and on the Street to the Stock Brokers. The exceptions are on Government Securities at 6 ₱ cent., and the same on choice Merchant paper of short date.

Early in the day, the Share list at the Stock Exchange sympathized quite decidedly with the decline in Gold and Exchange; but not so the Government Stocks and Treasury paper, which were again on the advance, and in good request. Heavy sales of Erie Common Shares were made at 72½ ₱ cent. at the First Board, and of Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Michigan Southern at a decline of 1@1½ ₱ cent. from the quotations of Monday night. But at the 1 o'clock Public Board the demand for nearly all the Railways improved, and in the afternoon, at the Second regular Board, prices were firm, and tending upward for the Erie and some other descriptions, under a continued and weak Market for Gold.

At the 4 o'clock Public Board, the following prices were made as compared with Monday night. At 153¾ ₱ cent. there was a good demand for Gold, which was freely met, and the price subsequently fell to 153¼ ₱ cent. Among the Railways, Erie was in strong demand, and recovered 2 ₱ cent. from the lowest sales of the morning, and Toledo ½ ₱ cent. In other descriptions, *the demand was not so animated. The general* Market left off steady.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	155¾	153¾	Harlem	33½	34
U.S.C.H. Notes	102	102¾	Harlem, Pref.	89	89
Tennessee	62	62	Mich. Central	90½	90
Missouris	62	62½	Mich. Southern	56½	57½
N. Y. Central	118½	118½	Mich. Guarant'd	103	102¾
Erie	74½	74½	Illinois Central	91	90½
Erie Preferred	96½	96½	Pittsburgh	71½	70½
Hudson	83½	84½	Galena	91	92
Toledo	86	86½	Rock Island	91	91¾
Pacific Mail	170½	169½	7-30 Tr. Notes	102½	102¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	108	Metropolitan	103
Mechanics'	103	Grocers'	91
America	111	Market	103
Tradesmen's	102	Nassau	103
State of New-York	90	Shoe and Leather	99
Commerce	99½	Corn Exchange	99
American Exchange	95½	Continental	85
Chatham	90	Atlantic	95
Hanover	97	Park	120

The market for the Railway Mortgages was partially lower than on Monday. The following were the bids at the regular Board:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	65
N. Y. C. 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. seconds	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	[illegible]	Lack. & W. Bonds	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '79	[illegible]	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	[illegible]	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. firsts	[illegible]
Hudson seconds s. f. '85	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. seconds	[illegible]
Hud. thirds '75	111	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	[illegible]
Har. thirds, '68	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111
Mich. C. s. f. 8 ₱ c.	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	[illegible]
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	[illegible]
T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. Ap. ext.	[illegible]		

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad for January were:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$45,974 22	$24,476 03
Freight	17,137 00	15,126 35
Mails	4,023 98	4,260 17
Total	$67,135 20	$[illegible]

The Security Fire Insurance Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 5 ₱ cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of D. W. CATLIN and GEORGE CATLIN, deceased. Particulars in auction advertising column.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad earned in January.

	1863.	1862.
Freight	$131,664 72	$77,582 40
Passengers	22,241 24	20,398 20
Mails	7,412 14	4,071 62
Total	$161,914 20	$[illegible]

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$4,774,000	$819,000	$3,307,000	$179,000
North America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers & Mech.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Liberties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. & Mech.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, Feb. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, Feb. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from this port, for the week ending Feb. 10, amounted to the extraordinary sum of $5,154,982, against $2,144,476 same week last year, and $2,664,673 the corresponding week of 1861.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $3,322,806 42, (including $80,000 for Customs;) payments, $4,211,195 40; balance, $4,204,338 92.

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Road for the month of January were as follows:

January, 1863	$[illegible]
January, 1862	126,775 34
Increase	$39,171 62

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 20 bbls. Ashes, 12,576 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. and 1,739 bags Corn Meal, 1,056 bushels Wheat, 5,350 bushels Corn, 4,415 bushels Rye, 1,142 bushels Barley, 7,335 bushels Oats, 1,260 bush. Malt, 11,139 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,260 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls. at $8 62½ for Pots and $8 75@$9 for Pearls, per 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Yellow was quiet, but quite stiffly held.

CANDLES—Were less sought after at previous quotations.

CHEMICALS—Have been in less demand at former rates.

COFFEE—Has been quiet again to-day, with only small lots reported sold at unaltered figures ₱ lb. Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son say: "We have no sales of Rio to report the past week. 649 bags Rio received per steamer *China* have been reshipped to Europe. The market closes quiet." The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 35½c.@37c.; Maracaibo at 29c.@34c.; Laguayra at 33c.@33c.; Rio at 29½c.@33c., and St. Domingo at 29c.@29½c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds, 60,825 pkgs., including 1,640 bags and 16,687 mats Java, 43,612 bags Rio and Santos, 5,000 bags Maracaibo, 3,000 bags Jamaica, 1,000 bags St. Domingo, 735 bags Ceylon, 120 bags Laguayra, and 400 bags of other descriptions.

COPPER—Ingot has been less freely dealt in at 36c.@35c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is quite active to-day, and is again quoted higher, Middlings closing buoyantly at 91c. ₱ lb., with sales and resales reported to the extent of 3,250 bales.

FEATHERS—Have been in moderate demand and very firmly held.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been much depressed to-day, and prices have declined 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., yet the demand has been limited. The reported sales since our last comprise 9,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$7; poor to choice extra State at $7 10@$7 75, chiefly at $7 15@$7 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 65, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 60	@$7 00
Extra State	7 10	@ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 20	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 45	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 75	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 80	@ 9 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 65	@10 25

Southern Flour is dull and much lower; sales 800 bbls., at $7 40@$7 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $8@$9 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 50@$10 75 for very superior family brands. [illegible]

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Were in more demand and [illegible]

FRUIT—Were in less request, including Layer Raisins, at $4 25, and Bunch do. at $3 80@$4 ₱ whole box.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Were lightly dealt in at unchanged prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite sparingly sought after, and has again declined 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel in view of the heavy fall in gold. Sales, since our last, 34,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 61@$1 65; Amber Western, at $1 57@$1 70; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 61@$1 66; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 60@$1 65; Milwaukee Club, at $1 50@$1 60; Chicago Spring at $1 38@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less demand, at materially reduced rates. Sales, since our last, 83,000 bushels, at 90c.@92c., mainly at 90c.@91c. for shipping Mixed Western; 89c.@90c. for Eastern do.; 79c.@88c. for Unsound, and 90c.@96c. for White and Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1 03@$1 12, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are in less request, including Canada, at 73c.@75c.; Western, at 73c.@75c.; State, at 74c.@75c., ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand, at $1 45@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales, 2,000 bushels.

The business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "In the early part of the fortnight there was an increased inquiry for Flour, and the lower grades were advanced 25c.@30c. ₱ barrel, but for the week past, with more liberal arrivals and a decrease of the foreign demand, together with material fluctuations and a decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange, the advance formerly obtained has been lost. There is less want of the article for investment, and more desire on the part of speculators to realize. At the close of business yesterday, there was but little doing, the market closing heavily. A fair business has been done in Wheat, but the late *foreign advices have disappointed shippers, and the* orders are at low limits. The purchases on Western account have ceased, still holders do not press sales, having confidence in the *future* for prime qualities, the stock of which is not large; the market closes *tamely but firmly. Rye of good quality* is scarce and wanted. For Corn there is some speculative demand and prices fluctuate. The stock of that in prime shipping condition is light and holders are firm. The Export Clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up to Great Britain and Ireland, 65,406 bbls. Flour, 390,906 bushels Wheat, and 160,127 bushels Corn. To France (Marseilles) 19,504 bushels Wheat. To Portugal 5,297 bbls. Flour, 28,206 bushels Wheat. To Madeira, 749 bbls. Flour. To Gibraltar, 3,904 bbls. Flour. To Continental Ports, 635 bbls. Flour, 11,052 bushels Wheat, and 8,528 bushels Rye. To Brazil, 4,465 bbls. Flour. To Mexico, 2,012 bbls. Flour, 36,205 bushels Corn, 14,794 bushels Barley, and 22,655 bushels Oats."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1862.

From.	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Feb. 6, '63	506,261	12,734,136	3,116,456
New-Orleans	Jan. 2, '63	—	—	—
Philadelphia	Jan. 28, '63	42,199	660,615	80,232
Baltimore	Jan. 28, '63	14,218	226,051	127,643
Boston	Jan. 30, '63	12,080	—	13,068
Other Ports	Jan. 28, '63	15,855	685,851	—
Total		590,618	14,305,652	3,362,718
To about same period, 1862		1,107,230	11,662,058	6,385,423
To about same period, 1861		1,275,676	13,026,628	3,170,565
To about same period, 1860		195,371	300,963	12,046

To the Continent:

From.	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New-York	Jan. 27, '63	69,221	781,539	14,002	27,369
Other Ports	Latest dates	4,669	—	1,607	—

From Canada to Great Britain and Ireland, via St. Lawrence, from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862:

Flour, bbls.	250,000	Oats, bush.	3,600
Peas, bush.	874,000	Corn, bush.	1,239,880
Wheat, bush.	3,840,000	Oat Meal, bbls.	4,100

HAY—North River has been in fair request, at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been in moderate demand, at 10⅜c. ₱ lb.

HOPS—New have been salable and very firm, at 20c.@28c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been held very firmly, but has been quiet.

LEAD—Pig has been moderately inquired for, at $9 25@$9 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales, privately and by auction, 400 bbls. Old and New Crop New Orleans, at 36c.@57c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Holders were very firm, but the market was inactive. Common Rosin, $30 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine, $3 30@$3 40 ₱ gallon.

OILS—The principal kinds have been in fair request, including Crude Whale at 93c.@95c.; bleached Winter do., at $1 05; Crude Sperm at $1 77@$1 80; unbleached Winter do., at $2 05; Linseed, at $1 45@$1 47; Petroleum at 24½c.@25c. for Crude, and 49c.@49c. for Refined; Lard Oil, 90c.@93c. ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET.—Week ending Feb. 9.—*Sperm*—Has been in less demand, but the market is firm. The transactions since our last include sales of 1,136 bbls., in parcels—all for manufacturing. We quote: 200 bbls. at $1 74; 236 do. at $1 75; 361 do. at $1 75½, and 140 do. at $1 76 ₱ gallon; also, 318 bbls. at a price not transpired. *Whale*. The market for Whale is quiet at present, although holders are firm. The sales in this market for the week have been 300 bbls. at 95c. ₱ gallon—an advance on previous quotations—and 100 do. at a price not transpired. In Warren 1,000 bbls. have been sold to a house in this city at 90c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bls. Sperm.	Bls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 9, 1863	2,345	2,000	12,500
Same time last year	563	300	—

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—The sales in Providence, last week, were 126,500 pieces, including according to the *Journal*:—3,000 pieces 48x52, 15c. cash; 2,000 pieces 48x52, 15¼c. cash; 3,000 pieces 52x56, 16¼c. cash; 2,500 pieces 52x56, 15⅜c. cash; 4,500 pieces 56x60, 16c. cash; 2,000 pieces 56x60, 16⅛c. cash; 3,000 pieces 56x60, 16⅜c. cash; 4,000 pieces 56x60, 17c. cash; 20,000 pieces 60x64, 18¼c. cash; 8,000 pieces 60x64, 18½c. cash; 45,000 pieces 64x64, 18¼c. cash; 15,000 pieces 64x64, 18⅝c. cash; 10,000 pieces 64x64, 18¾c. cash, per yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork continued heavy and drooping, to-day; sales, 900 bbls. at $14 55@$14 75 for old Mess; $16 50@$16 62½ for new Mess, for future delivery, and $11 50@$13 62½ for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 7¾c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand at 7½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; sales, 600 boxes. Lard steadily favors buyers; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls., at 10¼c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales since our last, 650 bbls. at $12@$13 75 for Extra Mess and $11 50@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Butter is in less active demand at 17c.@23c. for poor to choice Western, and 22c.@27c. for common to very choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in rather less request at 10c.@15c., the latter rate for choice.

RICE—Was inactive at unchanged quotations.

SEEDS—Were quiet, to-day, including Clover, at prices ranging from 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.; rough Flax, at $2@$3 12½; Calcutta Linseed, at $3 90; Timothy, at $2 75@$3 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Were in fair request at buoyant prices.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile disposed of, 16½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Was inactive, but stiffly held.

SPICES—Sales, 50 cases Mace on private terms; 1,350 bags Pepper, part at 27c.@27¾c.; and 150 bags Pimento, on private terms, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, privately and by auction, 480 hhds. New-Orleans, at 9⅝c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 167,000 lbs., at 11⅜c.@12c. ₱ lb. The week's business, Messrs. Knight & Sons review, thus: "The transactions during the past week have been less numerous, owing to the decline in Exchange. The offerings continue light, notwithstanding which prices have receded slightly, and we reduce our extreme quotations ¼c. At the close we note rather more steadiness and an improved demand, owing to the favorable news from Europe, and we quote to-day 12c.@12¼c., the latter rate for choice lots. Price this date, 1858, 10⅜c.; 1859, 11⅛c.; 1860, 10⅛c.; 1861, 9⅞c.; 1862, 9¾c. ₱ lb."

TEAS—Were in good demand at rising prices.

TIN—Has been in limited request at less buoyant prices. Straits, 46½c.; Banca, 50c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair request at full prices. Sales, since our last, 299 hhds. Kentucky at 15c.@27½c., and 54 cases Seed Leaf at 16c.@22c. per lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 1,700 bbls. in lots, at 45c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,280 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; 60,000 bushels Grain, at 5½d.@6d. ₱ bushel; 400 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; 500 pkgs. Bacon and Lard, at 25s., and 50 hhds. Tallow, at 35s. ₱ ton. For London—1,600 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 250 tcs. Beef, at 5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; and 400 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 55s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—50 pkgs. Provisions, at 30s. ₱ ton, and 800 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ₱ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Feb. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton.
Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton.
Etna	Feb. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Jan. 22	Liverpool	Portland.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 24	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Germania	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *China*, from New-York for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Wednesday, at 9½ A. M.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans... Steamer Columbia ... Feb. 12.
For Beaufort and Port Royal ... Steamer Mary Sanford ... Feb. 14.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 129th-st. and Harlem River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.—A GENTLEMAN of 13 years' constant drumming and traveling for New-York jobbing houses, who can sell upwards of $100,000 cash trade to near-by New-York State, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana trade, desires to make an arrangement with a firm keeping a general stock. Unexceptionable references given as to ability, integrity, &c. Address H., Box No. 5,114 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, in this City, a Partner or Agent. Good address, character and energy the only capital required. To a gentleman of good connection, and a large circle of acquaintance, a rare opportunity is offered. Address, by letter, (post-paid,) with real name and residence, W. H. W., Box No. 4,549 Post-office, New-York.

$3,000.—CASH PAYING BUSINESS FOR sale; open for sale till 15th inst.; easy; worth more than double; ill-health and business in another city reason for selling; is light and pleasant and steadily increasing. For particulars, inquire on the premises, corner 113th-st. and 6th-av.

A RELIABLE MAN WANTED AS PARTNER, with a few hundred dollars capital, in a sure and safe cash enterprise, whereby a large sum of money can be made in a very short time. Inquire before 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 569 Broadway, Room No. 6, up-stairs.

$1,000.—A PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT can find an opportunity to engage as partner in a patented business that will realize him $3,000 per annum, by addressing J. A., Box No. 2,986 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BUTTER AND POULTRY STORE on 8th-av., in a first-rate locality and well established. Apply to S. SMITH & SON, No. 481 8th-av., corner of West 30th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK AT NEW-ORLEANS, On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

The following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of DUNCAN F. KENNER:

PANIC, by GLENCOE, bay horse, 5 years old. This horse is one of the best racers that ever started. He beat Wellswood two-mile heats, and Lightning three-mile heats; and ran a four-mile heat last Winter, on the Metairie Course, close to 7m. 30s. Ten thousand dollars was offered to Kenner for him, and refused.

WHALE, by VULTURE, a bay stallion, 10 years old; a capital racer—winner at all distances—never was beaten.

BAY STALLION, 4 years old, by Vulture, out of Helina. This colt has never started. In training, he has shown uncommon speed.

GRAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years. Has never started, but shows great speed in training.

BAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years; never started, but has shown good speed.

IMP. CHESTNUT FILLY, by Sine, 3 years; never started.

IMP. BAY FILLY, by Rubicon, 3 years; never started.

CHESTNUT FILLY, by Lexington, 5 years; never started.

CHESTNUT COLT, by Servant, 2 years; never trained.

FRANK CHEATHAM, g. c., by Servant, 4 years.

BLACK MARE, by Servant, 3 years.

Also, the following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of W. J. MINOR, viz.:

BEN WEST, stallion, by Vandyke, he by Trustee, 5 years old; winner at one and two miles, and never beaten.

CHESTNUT STALLION, Preserve, by Lecompte, 7 years.

CASTA DIVA, bay mare, by Vulture, 7 years.

BAY MARE, by Brown Dick, 5 years.

BAY FILLY, by Vulture, 3 years.

BAY FILLY, by Imp. Sarpedon, 3 years.

These horses and mares will be SOLD BY AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR CASH, On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

By order of Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, Commanding Department of the Gulf.

S. B. HOLABIRD, Col., A. D. C. and Chief Quartermaster Dep't Gulf.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BEAUTIFUL DARK bay carriage horses, 16 hands high, 6 and 7 years old. They are fast travelers and very stylish, and warranted sound and without a fault. Any gentleman desiring a pair of handsome horses for the use of his family, can see the same by applying to Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, No. 48 Pine-st. Carriage and harness also, if desired.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, ABOUT 16 HANDS high, a strong, serviceable, business horse. Price, $100. Inquire at lumber-yard, corner 1st-av. and 38th-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF WEALTH AND POSITION, desires matrimonial correspondence with a lady similarly situated. This notice emanates from a highly respectable and sincere source, and is worthy the consideration of any lady. Address S. A. M., Station C.

WATER-PROOF VIENNA AND STEELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES R. DEY, No. 43 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

WM. H. DENNING'S PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the subscriber. MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 109 Pearl-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION of the XVIIth Ward, held at their headquarters Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the All-Wise dispensation of Almighty God it has pleased Him to remove from our midst our fellow-citizen, WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., whom we have all known and esteemed for many years and desiring to testify our regard for the deceased, our respect for his many virtues, our reverence for his patriotic devotion to his country, our admiration of his integrity and high-minded character during the many years he occupied high positions in this City and County, the example he has left us, his benevolence to the suffering poor and needy who never asked in vain; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of WASHINGTON SMITH the country has lost a true and tried patriot and a firm supporter of the Union, the City a valuable public-spirited citizen, and his associates a kind-hearted and benevolent friend—one who was firm in his principles, courteous in his manners, and a worthy example to all.

Resolved, That this Association tender to his afflicted family their heartfelt sympathies, and pray that the same All-Wise and Gracious Providence who, in his inscrutable counsels, has removed their beloved head, will grant to them abundant grace and consolation in their hour of sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of deceased, and that they be published in the public papers. SAMUEL C. REED, President.

JAMES ANDERSON, Secretary.

NOSES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.—Roman, Grecian, Indian, Negro, Celestial, [illegible] long, short, thick, sharp, aquiline, turn-up and Jewish Noses, with the "why and wherefore." [illegible] PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 15 cents, or $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—LEFT ON SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, at the stable of PATRICK TONER, No. 19 Monroe-st., a HORSE and WAGON. Notice is hereby given by the proprietor of the said stable, that if the above is not called for within ten days from date, said horse and wagon will be sold to pay expenses. NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

NEW-YORK SKATING CLUB.—A REGULAR meeting of this Club will be held at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock. By order, A. MAC MILLAN, President. [illegible], Secretary.

"TAX ON SILVER PLATE."—FAMILIES can have their silver plate weighed at their residence, and receive a certificate of weight which will be accepted by the Assessors in this City. Apply to THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Jeweler and silversmith, No. 368 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

NO ONE WILL BE ADMITTED TO MR. DONOVAN'S Lecture THIS EVENING, before the "People's Union Association," without a ticket, and there are no more tickets to be had.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOUND, SECOND-HAND hay press, that will press from 300 to 350 pounds each bale; must be in good order and all complete. Apply to C. S. R., in store No. 176 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE and Boiler, 25 to 30 horse-power, in good running order. Also, some eccentric presses, second-hand or new. Address LALANCE & GROSJEAN, No. 70 Beekman-st.

GEORGE E. FERRIS & CO., NO. 25 Bridge-st., offer for sale: 200 firkins Butter, 200 barrels Lard, 100 bags Clover Seed, 3,000 bushels Peas, 100 boxes Clear Middles, Dried Fruit, &c.

WANTED—A LARGE, SECOND-HAND IRON safe. Address, with name of maker, SAFE, Box No. 102 Times Office.

REMOVAL.—E. VATET'S HAIR-DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT has removed from No. 659 to No. 619 Broadway, corner of 19th-st., up stairs.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary.—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

SAFE WANTED.—SMALL HERRING'S OR Lillie's chilled iron. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,304 Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS. Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the last great rise in these goods.

Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 10 per cent. under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.

1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
800 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
900 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored kids.

All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY.

We have received by late steamers superior Table Damask Cloths and Napkins—all sizes—Silesia, Irish and Scotch makes, entirely new patterns.

In Towels we exhibit an unusually large stock in Silesia, French, Damask, Fringed, Colored Borders, Huck, Bath, Medical—all the sizes, from low to highest price.

Cambric, Jaconet Lawns, Nainsook, Mulls, and all the variety of white goods.

Linen Sheetings, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, superior manufacture and at various costs.

Every variety of Dry Goods required for House-furnishing.

FROM AUCTION. AT RETAIL.
SHIRTING, LINENS and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
At Very Reduced Prices. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS. SPECIAL NOTICE.

Important improvements being in progress, and until finished, all descriptions of Dress Goods, Bonnets, Cloaks, Shawls, Veils, &c., will be sold at old prices, which will be found 25 per cent. less than present cost of importation.

Ladies will please observe the store is between Spring and Prince sts., opposite Tiffany's & Co., Jewelers. A new front is being put in.

N. B.—Crape Eugenie, a new and very handsome article, 7s. per yard, worth 12s. Black Silks very low.

W. JACKSON, Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; new shaped skirts, best steel, 65 cents; also, misses' waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Friday, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Sergeant Major's chevrons, infantry.
Quartermaster Sergeants' chevrons, infantry.
Quartermaster Sergeants' chevrons, cavalry.
First Sergeants' chevrons, cavalry.
Corporals' chevrons, cavalry.
Bugle cords and tassels, artillery.
Bugle cords and tassels, cavalry.
Yellow worsted lace ½ inch wide.
Company order books.
Company clothing account books.
Company descriptive books.
Company morning report books.
Regimental letter books.
Regimental descriptive books.
Regimental order books.

Which must conform in every respect to the samples at this office, and be subject to inspection by a sworn Inspector.

Bidders will state how soon they can make deliveries. Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing 'Chevrons,' 'Bugle Cords,' or 'Books,'" as the case may be, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING THE SESSION LAWS.—Notice is hereby given that sealed Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 10th day of March next, for printing and publishing nineteen hundred copies of the Session Laws of the State of New-York to be passed this year; to be printed upon similar paper, and with similar type, as the laws of 1862; it being expressly understood that should the Legislature order an extra or additional number of copies to be published, the same will be printed and furnished by the contractor or contractors at the same price per copy as the number now required to be printed shall be agreed to be executed. The proposals to designate the price per signature for the work; and the person or persons proposing shall agree to have the printing done in the city of Albany.

To every proposal or bid for the printing, there must be annexed a guarantee subscribed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid, will, if the same be accepted, enter into contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such cases, within ten days from the time he or they shall receive notice of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, or the Judge of the county where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property and able to make good his guarantee.

Each proposal will be sealed up with the guarantee, and directed on the outside, "Proposals for Printing," and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope and directed to the undersigned, or either of them.

ALBANY, Feb. 10, 1863.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard sts., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., for furnishing promptly, at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

10 Cavalry Standards with staffs complete.
100 Cavalry Trumpets with extra mouth-pieces.
100 Infantry (copper) Bugles with extra mouth-pieces.
[illegible] Drum-Heads, [illegible]
1,000 Drum Cords.
[illegible] Fifes C.
[illegible] Regimental Index Books.
[illegible] Regimental General Order Books.
1,000 bundles Baling Rope.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals, the time of delivery and quantity bid for, and also the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract if awarded.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOSALS for Ingot Copper," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of February, at 12 o'clock, for 20,000 POUNDS OF BEST MINNESOTA INGOT COPPER.

To be delivered immediately, at the Ordnance Yard, Washington, free of all expense to the Government, and subject to the usual inspection.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard-sts., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, 12th inst., to furnish at the Schuylkill Arsenal

FIVE HUNDRED HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES.

The tents to be made of cotton or pure linen duck, equal in weight to 12 oz., 28½ inch to the yard. The flies to be of 10 oz. 28½ inch cotton or pure linen duck; samples of material must accompany the bid. Bidders will state in the proposals the price, number bid for and how fast they can be delivered; and also give the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present when the bids are opened. G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 6 State-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the transportation by sail vessels of 1,000 head of beef cattle hence to Port Royal, S. C., with forage sufficient for their use on the passage. Vessels to be approved by an inspector appointed from this office, and to be ready to receive cargo after twelve hours' notice—this Department reserving the right of the privilege of rejecting all bids not deemed advantageous. The parties receiving the contract will be required to give satisfactory bonds guaranteeing the faithful performance of it. Parties offering will please indorse their proposals "For the Transportation of Beef Cattle." STEWART VAN VLIET, Major, Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 6 State-st., New-York.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fortress Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C.
(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 7 N. 5th-st., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office up to 12 M., the 1st of March, 1863, for all the Iron Bedsteads required for the Hospital Department of the U. S. Army, up to the 1st January, 1864. The bedstead is to correspond with a pattern in this office. R. MURRAY, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 26 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; and No. 62 East 24th-st., Union-square.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS.
WALLACK'S—PAULINE.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE PHANTOM—THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING—Afternoon and Evening.
NEW HALL OF ART, No. 663 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum;—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.
New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ THE TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA.—The TIMES is delivered daily to Subscribers in almost all parts of the city by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 106 South Third-street.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *North Star* arrived at this port yesterday from New-Orleans *via* Key West. Her advices are not so late as those by the *Marion*, but are interesting. She brings as passenger Col. HENRY C. DEMING, late Acting Mayor of New-Orleans, and Commander of the Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, who has resigned both positions. A steamer rigged as a bark, supposed to be the pirate *Alabama*, made her appearance off Southwest Pass on the 23d ult. She was apparently watching for signals. A number of the Pass pilots have been placed under arrest for communicating with her. The rebels at Sabine Pass destroyed the ship *Morning Light*, a short time after capturing her, on the approach of some of our gunboats from Galveston. The schooner captured by them was the transport *Velocity*.

Our Key West advices by the *North Star* are to the 4th inst., inclusive. The most noticeable news is the announcement of the return to the station of the Ninetieth New-York Regiment, commanded by Col. MORGAN, which, it will be recollected, was transferred to Port Royal by order of Gen. BRANNAN, on representations made by some of the residents of Key West, aided by statements in the correspondence of a New-York paper. These representations having been proved to be incorrect, Gen. HUNTER, as Commander of the Department, has ordered the return of the regiment, which was received with acclamation on landing. The Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, which temporarily occupied the place of Col. MORGAN'S regiment, was to return to Port Royal. There is very little other news.

A Nashville dispatch informs us that our forces entered Lebanon, Tenn., on the 8th inst., and captured some 600 persons, principally belonging to the guerrilla MORGAN'S command. A number of field officers are said to have been taken. The first railroad train for Murfreesboro since the battle of Stones River is to leave Nashville to-day.

The temporary interruption of telegraphic communication with Nashville started wild rumors in Louisville on Friday regarding renewed rebel raids upon the railroad. It was reported that a company of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers had been captured in the vicinity of Mitchellsville by a body of rebel cavalry, but the story was not confirmed at last accounts. Some rebel sympathizers in the vicinity of Mitchellsville were suspected of having removed a few rails to hinder the passage of trains. Nothing further has been heard of JOHN MORGAN, who was said to be advancing upon Lexington. A reconnoissance sent from Danville to Crab Orchard had failed to find any trace of him.

The repulse of the rebels at Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland, was most signal, as Gen. ROSECRANS' official dispatch has stated. The Louisville *Journal* learns from Nashville that, in all probability the notorious Col. FRANK MCNAIRY, of blood-hound infamy, was killed in the engagement. The Union troops occupying the forts in the vicinity of Donelson are the Thirteenth Wisconsin, FLOOD'S battery, and the Fifth Iowa cavalry. The Eighty-third Illinois is quartered in Fort Donelson, and Col. HARDING commands. Col. LOWE, of the Fifth Iowa cavalry, has general charge of Forts Donelson, Henry and Heiman.

A reconnoitering party which recently went out from Yorktown, on representations made by rebel deserters, fell into an ambuscade, and the commanding officer, Capt. FAITH, was seriously wounded. He pressed his reconnoissance further than his instructions warranted. Our total loss was about thirty men.

We learn from Washington that a party of a hundred loyal Kansas Indians has penetrated Texas, and captured the rebel Wachita Agency, with one hundred disloyal Indians and a large number of horses, papers and Confederate bonds. Among the papers were treaties made with the rebel Government, and signed by ALBERT PIKE.

It is reported that the pirate *Alabama* arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of January, and landed the crew of the United States steamer *Hatteras*; and she was so badly damaged by the shot of the *Hatteras* that immediate repairs were required at Kingston. This is in accordance with advices before published by us.

The St. Louis *Democrat* states that Gen. POPE is expected in that city the present week. It gives currency to a rumor that he has gone West to take command of the expedition against Vicksburgh.

The Starkville (Miss.) *Banner*, of January 17, says it has learned from a reliable and authentic source, and accords full credence to the report, *that Senator BRIGHT'S wife, of Indiana, crossed* Gen. BRAGG'S lines, in possession of sealed dispatches for JEFF. DAVIS, the contents of which, as announced, solicit the Confederate Government to receive into its Confederation the States of Illinois and Indiana, and in fact all the States west of the Mississippi.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to reorganize the Post-office Department was passed. A bill to authorize an increase of Major and Brigadier Generals was reported from the Military Committee. The President was called upon for any correspondence with the French Government on the subject of mediation, arbitration, or other means looking to a termination of the war. The National Currency bill was then taken up, and Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, proceeded to explain its provisions. Various amendments were proposed and rejected, and the Senate adjourned without coming to any conclusion on the bill.

In the house, after some unimportant business, the consideration of the cases of Messrs. FLANDERS and HAHN, elected from New-Orleans, was resumed, and continued until the adjournment. No question was taken.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill for the establishment of a new Quarantine at the port of New-York was introduced. It provides for building an island on Oak Orchard Shoals, and erecting suitable buildings thereon—the present Board of Commissioners to be continued three years. A resolution to adjourn over from the 19th to the 25th inst., was adopted. The general bill legalizing the State bounties to volunteers was made the special order for Thursday, at noon. The Committee on Banks made an unfavorable report on the proposition of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, that the principal and interest of the State debt should be paid in coin.

In the Assembly, among the bills reported favorably was the one to punish frauds upon laborers and others seeking employment, and the one to provide for the continuance of aid to the families of volunteers. A bill was introduced to give the police justices of Brooklyn power to cause police officers to bring before them at any time prisoners not confined by order of any Court. Mr. DEAN introduced a bill to amend the Metropolitan Police Law. It provides for the appointment of a new Commissioner by the Governor and Senate, two of each political party, and alters the details of the present system. It was referred to the Committee on Cities. A bill was introduced authorizing the New-York Volunteers to vote by proxy. The bill to incorporate the Spring-street Railroad already noticed, was introduced and referred to the Committee on Railroads. An effort to have it sent to the Committee on Cities failed. A petition to restore Slavery in the State was presented. The Assembly held an evening session.

GENERAL NEWS.

The last week's exports from the port of New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, (exclusive of specie,) reached the extraordinary amount of $5,154,962, of which to the single port of Liverpool there were exported $1,893,135; and to London, $633,962. Included in the exports to Liverpool were nearly 23,000 barrels of Flour, 406,000 bushels Wheat, 126,000 bushels Corn, and a very large quantity of Provisions; to London, 22,000 barrels Flour, 150,000 bushels Wheat, and Provisions to the value of nearly $146,000.

A sad disaster occurred within a few miles of the light-ship, off Sandy Hook, on Monday night last—the steamer *Ella Warley*, outward bound, having collided with the steamer *North Star*, from Key West and New Orleans. Six of the *Ella Warley's* crew were lost, as was the steamer and cargo. The *North Star* sustained considerable damage, but will be repaired in a few weeks.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. HALCROW, which left Liverpool at noon on the 21st and Queenstown on the evening of the 22d of January, arrived here last night. Her advices are no later than those of the *Hansa*, and not so late as those of the *Europa*, already published.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock, yesterday. Three vetoes by the Mayor were taken up and overruled. They were upon resolutions to increase the salary of the District Attorney to $7,000, that of his two associates to $3,500, and to give him an additional Clerk at a salary of $1,200; to pay a batch of Harlem bridge bills; and to appropriate $3,000 for the correction of the militia rolls filed with the County Clerk, "by striking therefrom the names of all persons who filed their exemption or who attended the annual parade as required by law." The Board adjourned till 3 P. M. on next Tuesday.

The former engineers of the *Princess Royal*, Messrs. HUNTLEY & THOMPSON, did all in their power during the recent attack upon our fleet off Charleston to prevent the recapture of their vessel by the rebels, and the escape of the vessel was greatly due to their exertions.

Commander PARKER, United States steamer *Cambridge*, reports, Jan. 23, that he captured the schooner *Time*, from Nassau, laden with salt, ten miles from Fort Fisher. Her manifest showed a cargo of soda, watches and shoes; but her real cargo was salt. Commander PARKER placed a prize crew on board and sent her to Beaufort with her papers. Her Captain he detained on the *Cambridge*.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, AUSTIN HENRY, *alias* Heeny, *alias* Heenan, indicted for the murder of his sister, MARGARET MCLAUGHLIN, by beating and throwing her down stairs, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree, and was remanded for sentence on Saturday next.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge LEONARD, the trial of DENNIS P. SULLIVAN for the murder of THOMAS BYRNES, was continued yesterday. The evidence for the people was concluded, and after examining two or three witnesses for the defence, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

The price of Gold Coin fell 2 ₽ cent. yesterday, and closed 153¼ ₽ cent. Exchange, 169@169½ ₽ cent. The Government securities were firm and in demand. The Railways sympathized with the decline in Gold early in the day, but subsequently recovered and closed steady.

Breadstuffs were quite dull yesterday. Flour declined 15c.@25c. ₽ bbl.; Wheat and Corn, 2c.@3c. ₽ bushel. Cotton was in lively request at a further rise of 1c. ₽ lb. Provisions were quiet; Hog products were drooping. Sugars and Molasses were in fair demand, as were also Hay, Hops, Oils, Skins, Spices, Tobacco and Foreign Liquors. Teas, Tallow, Whisky and Wool were actively sought after. The Freight market was inactive.

The live stock markets have been abundantly supplied with cattle this week, with a deficiency of sheep and hogs. The weather has been warm and unfavorable, but meats have been in fair request, and butchers were in want of about their usual number of animals at the regular opening of the market. A few of the wholesalers had supplied themselves at Albany, or purchased stock that came in late last week, and were not as needy yesterday. Beeves number 5,965 received since last report. This is the largest weekly supply since December, and more than were actually needed. All were eventually sold, but at a decline of ½c. ₽ lb. on the average, and ½c. or more at the close of the market. A few extra fat cattle were early sold at 11c.@11½c. ₽ lb. dressed weight, and quite a number at 10½c. The good cattle were not plenty and were in good request; but there was a surplus of poor stock which sold slowly. The market closed heavily. Sheep are still very high and far from plenty, though rather easier than last week. They are worth 5½c.@7½c. ₽ lb., live weight. A few have brought 8c., and all have been sold without satisfying the wants of butchers. Live hogs are not coming forward very freely. Receipts 21,371 for the week. They have all been sold at a little advance. Present prices, 5½c.@5¼c. for common, and 4½c.@5¼c. for still-fed hogs.

TROUBLES IN GEORGIA.—We have news, this morning, of a brisk skirmish in Upper Georgia, *between a body of citizens of the State* and the rebel troops sent to put down the disaffection in that region. It is likely enough to be true. There were several such skirmishes in East Tennessee a year ago. But they were all suppressed, and the men engaged in them have nearly all been drafted into the rebel army. We presume these outbreaks in Georgia will have the same result. There are strong elements of disaffection, rebellion and revolution against the Confederacy all over the South among the poor whites, but they cannot be availed of as Union elements until the rebel Government is overthrown.

The Tribune and the War—The Future of the Country.

From the Tribune, Feb. 10.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is very gravely *mistaken* in saying that *we ever proposed to make peace in case the rebellion is not subdued in three months.* What we *did* propose was a very different sort of warfare from any we have yet had, with a vast augmentation of our forces by closing West Point, stopping the Coast Survey, and calling out the militia, so as to test the strength of the nation as compared with that of the rebels. We believe the back of the rebellion might thus be broken within three months; but, as the war is now carried on, it may run three years for aught we know, yet prove nothing as to the main point. That the Richmond *Dispatch* should pervert what we said, gives the TIMES no warrant for doing likewise. Nor has the TIMES any right to say that *we have made personal efforts with M. Mercier or any one else in favor of mediation.* The TIMES is already aware of this.

We owe the *Tribune* an apology; we have evidently misunderstood its language. While we have no disposition to make any special issue on the point, the *Tribune* must excuse us for saying that its language was calculated to mislead us. On the 27th December, in publishing a letter of JEWETT, advocating intervention, the *Tribune* made the following editorial comments:

From the Tribune, Dec. 27.

If a Government notoriously free from partiality or from sinister impulses—that of Switzerland for example—were to tender to ours its good offices to bring about a reconciliation between us and the Rebels, *we should urge that the proposition be met frankly and cordially.* * * Give us an intelligent, capable and upright tribunal, and we *would urge that our Government should accept it* and appear before it. * * Only secure a capable and candid tribunal, and *we should be willing to submit without fear to its arbitration.*

We confess that we did regard this as an indication that the *Tribune* was in favor of Foreign Mediation, and was ready even to submit the controversy between us and the rebels to the *arbitration* of some foreign Power. On the 30th of January, Mr. GREELEY acknowledged that he had been in communication, both verbal and written, with M. MERCIER, the French Minister, and with VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, on the subject of mediation. We felt justified in drawing the inference that he was *in favor* of such foreign intervention, inasmuch as the *Tribune*, on Dec. 27, had declared itself on that side. Mr. GREELEY'S letter to JEWETT, which we published yesterday, confirmed us in that opinion. We are glad to learn from the *Tribune* of yesterday, that in spite of all these evidences, we "have no right to say that Mr. GREELEY has made personal efforts, with M. MERCIER or anybody else, in favor of mediation."

We plead the same excuse for having misunderstood its sentiments on the subject of closing the war. In the *Tribune* of Jan. 22, in a careful leading article on the prospects of the war, we found the following:

From the Tribune, Jan. 22.

Call out the uniformed militia *for three months*, employ them to garrison Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c.

"Borrow temporarily, on the best possible terms, three or four hundred millions, to be paid at the rate of five millions per day, *with a clear understanding that we are to borrow no more,—THAT THE WAR IS TO BE FINISHED WITH THIS AMOUNT, and that speedily.*

If three months more of earnest fighting shall not serve to make a serious impression on the Rebels,—if the end of that term shall find us no further advanced than its beginning—if some malignant fate has decreed that the blood and treasure of the nation shall ever be squandered in fruitless efforts, *let us bow to our destiny AND MAKE THE BEST ATTAINABLE PEACE.*

In the *Tribune* of Jan. 30 we found a declaration that "if the rebels should be successful, and we defeated in the general results of *the campaign now opening*, impartial third parties will say that *we ought to consent to peace on the best attainable terms*:"—that the Great Powers will mediate against a continuance of the struggle, as "fruitless, wasteful butchery, and urge a settlement in the interests of humanity and commerce;"—and that "the life or death of the country is no longer a question of years, *but of months.*" And in the *Tribune* of Feb. 7, in Mr. GREELEY'S letter to Senator DOOLITTLE, we found this statement:

"Only let it be generally agreed that we will crush out the rebellion *in the impending campaign* OR FRANKLY GIVE UP THE JOB, and we can have men and money enough."

It was this language that misled us into the belief that the *Tribune* had "proposed to *make peace* in case the rebellion is not subdued in three months." We quote it, not to prove that the *Tribune* is in favor of such a policy, but to excuse ourselves for having thus understood it. We have not the slightest wish to hold any person to an opinion or a policy which he repudiates. On the contrary, we rejoice most heartily to find the *Tribune* throwing its powerful weight into the scale of steady, vigorous and persistent war, until the rebellion shall be crushed and the Union restored to its old integrity.

We agree most cordially with the *Tribune* in its demand for vigorous and effective war. We are not in favor of closing West Point nor of stopping the Coast Survey—for we believe both contribute essentially to the efficiency of our operations against the rebels. But we are in favor of "calling out the militia." We would have the Government take prompt and effective measures for putting *every able-bodied man* in the loyal States in a condition to render prompt service to the country, whenever that service may be required. There ought to be a reserved force of a million men, in process of discipline and instruction, constantly on hand in the Northern States—to be drawn from as occasion might require, either to strengthen our forces against the rebels, or to defend the country against any foreign Power that should attempt interference *in our affairs. It is the first and most* imperative duty of the Government thus to organize and discipline the entire military force of the nation; and we shall most gladly join the *Tribune* in pressing this duty home upon the attention of our rulers at Washington.

We agree, too, with the *Tribune* in thinking that, with vigorous and effective warfare "the back of the rebellion may be broken within three months." But we also want the rebels and the world distinctly to understand that, *whether it takes three months or three years*, this war must go on until rebellion is quelled, and the authority of the Constitution is restored over every foot of American soil. We cannot live with anything less. We have too much pride, too much ambition, too high and just a sense of the value of our institutions, too grand an estimate of the position of this free Republic among the nations of the earth, ever to consent to its sacrifice so long as we have life or strength to expend in its defence. We know perfectly the obstacles which obstruct our path. We appreciate fully the energy of resistance which the rebels have shown—the sufferings they undergo, the sacrifices they have made, in their contest for independence. We know the strength of party feeling among Northern men—their impatience, the ease with which they are discouraged, and their too great readiness to seek refuge from immediate and impending evils in the make-shifts and compromises of a seductive but deceptive peace. But we also know that deep down in the American heart—far below all these promptings of distrust, these longings to escape from instant and annoying responsibilities, lies the love of that REPUBLICAN NATIONALITY which the Constitution has created, and of which the American Union is the basis and the guarantee. Our faith is in this. The American People will not surrender it. They will fight for it as the French fought for independence when all the nations of Europe were banded against them. There is no extremity of suffering they will not endure—no supreme effort they will not put forth—rather than see this nation perish and all the pride, all the hope, all the high ambition, all the noble and exalting aspirations they have linked with its future, sink beneath the weltering chaos of the anarchy which must sweep it from the face of the earth.

It is not—let the *Tribune* rely upon it—*it is not in the heart of the American people to let this nation perish.* They cannot do it. They must change their natures first. We care not what sweeping gusts of party passion may come over them. We care not what fleeting fears of taxation, what passing dread of fortunes overthrown, what sad shapes of bereavement and desolation, what gloomy forebodings, of vacant firesides and loved voices hushed forever, may visit their anxious and prophetic souls. High above all these in every heart rises the love of that grand and glorious Republic planted by God, hated by tyrants and beloved of free men all over the globe. That love will vindicate itself. It will rescue the nation from the perils that threaten its destruction. It will silence party clamor. It will hush the hoarse cries of faction. And when the supreme moment of danger and of duty shall come,—when there shall seem to be any immediate peril of foreign intervention hostile to our National integrity, or of shameful surrender fatal to our unity and our future glory, that love of country, the spontaneous impulse of every heart, will sweep from its path every passion, every paltry prejudice, every narrow sentiment, every cowardly and disloyal fear, and reinstate the nation in its old integrity and its pristine power.

We understand very well the lavish style in which the war has been carried on, and the small fruits it has thus far yielded. We join the *Tribune* in demanding reform in these respects. But we have full faith that this reform will come. No nation and no individual ever learns anything from anybody else's experience; but all learn something from their own. If the worst apprehensions of the *Tribune* should be realized—if this campaign now opening should prove as fruitless as the rest—the People will not despair, but they *will* reform. We shall *then* have the war put upon a war footing. We shall have the whole power of the nation armed and arrayed for the conflict. We shall have an end put to plunder, to swindling, to evasions of duty and to sympathy with treason. We shall have our war expenses reduced to four hundred millions a year, and the whole of that sum raised by direct taxation. We shall have an end, for the time, to all minor controversies, to all disputes about Slavery, to all partisan attacks and recriminations, to all personal wranglings, and to all assaults upon the Government which wields the Nation's power, and has the responsibility of defending the Nation's life and honor. And upon this basis we can wage war *ten years*, if we cannot sooner quell the rebellion which threatens us with destruction. And we can do it without any serious injury to the material resources of the country, or any essential disturbance of its prosperity.

We beg the *Tribune* to understand and to realize that any peace based on the triumph of the rebellion—any peace which involves Disunion—strikes a death-blow at the very existence of our Republic and renders free Government throughout the world forever impossible. It reduces us to the position of a third or a fifth rate Power. We shall command no more respect, no higher degree of consideration, among the nations of the earth, than Portugal, or Switzerland, or Mexico. Our commerce will become the sport and the prey of every naval Power. Our rights of citizenship will become a scoff, even in Turkey and the barbarous ports of the Celestial Empire. Our freedom will degenerate into lawlessness, or give place to petty despotisms. Slavery will be planted more firmly than ever on every foot of Southern soil. Our history will become a reproach to us. The memories of our ancient glory will sting us like scorpions, and become the brand of our disgrace forever. By the side of such a fate, War, Taxation and Slavery are light and inconsiderable evils, because they are ephemeral in their nature—while for a free nation that perishes from the cowardice and imbecility of its people, there is no hope of resurrection in all time to come.

The Distress in New-Orleans.

One of our New-Orleans correspondents writes us concerning the terrible condition of the poor in that city. The destruction of its trade and commerce, by the blocking of the Mississippi River, has long kept them out of work; and more than thirty thousand men, women and children, of all nations, (but mostly natives of the British isles,) have, since our occupation of the city, been supported by charity. Thousands of men who had joined the Confederate army left their wives and families behind them to starve; and though "registered enemies" of both sexes have been permitted to go within the rebel lines, very few of the residents have chosen to avail themselves of the opportunity. Gen. BUTLER mitigated the distress by putting the idle men to work on city improvements, at the city's expense; and also by levying contributions on the rich rebels, who were responsible for the unfortunate state of things. Gen. BANKS, by a recent order, announced his purpose to continue the policy of levying on property, but he has not yet carried the plan fully into effect, and has thought it prudent to stop entirely the public works. As a consequence, the distress is now nearly as great as ever, and thousands of miserable, helpless and unemployed creatures are wandering round the city, and besieging the offices of the Union authorities for aid.

If the Mississippi were opened, and the trade and commerce of the port revived, this condition of affairs would soon improve; but it is impossible for the starving to wait for these happy events.

The correspondent says that there are only three ways of relieving the distress of the New-Orleans poor: 1. From the City Treasury; 2. From the United States Treasury; 3. By continuing the levy of contributions upon rebels, and keeping the idle at work. The first means of supply is out of the question, for the City Treasury is empty. The General Government, even if it were advisable, cannot undertake to support these thirty thousand paupers. It has far more of that kind of work on hand already than it ought to have. We are feeding poor people of both colors in Virginia, in North Carolina, in Arkansas, in Tennessee and Mississippi, and almost everywhere that our armies are stationed. It is enough to bankrupt any treasury that is not exhaustless. The only possible way, if we are to undertake the tremendous job at all, is to make each place—the property of each place—support the paupers of that place. There are plenty of rich rebels, with plenty of property, yet in New-Orleans; and though it is a hard, and perhaps unauthorized thing, to take forcibly any part of their wealth for charitable uses, yet really this rebellion is a hard thing all round, and is making necessary many things highly improper in themselves; and those who brought it on cannot expect to escape their share of the hardship. There are men here who will cry out against the policy as unjust; but they would cry louder if the expense of supporting two or three hundred thousand Southern paupers were put upon them in the shape of taxes.

We must not allow the poor of New-Orleans to starve, while we are feeding the starving across the seas; and if Gen. BANKS does not see fit to carry out, in all respects, the policy of his predecessor, we think experience must have shown him the practical wisdom of BUTLER'S plans for the temporary relief of the public distress in his Department. Perhaps it would be worth while for Congress, before it adjourns, to pass some simple, comprehensive general law for the guidance of Union commanders in the South in this matter. The necessity of its application will, we trust, soon pass away; but, in the meantime, the necessities of the suffering are imperative.

MURFREESBORO AND VICKSBURGH.—It was within a few days of each other that the attacks were made upon Murfreesboro by Gen. ROSECRANS, and upon Vicksburgh by Gen. SHERMAN. The two battles were the closing scenes in the great and sanguinary drama of 1862. One of them had an auspicious issue, the other terminated disastrously. In one case the struggle is about to be renewed on the same ground; in the other apparently but a few miles further South.

Gen. ROSECRANS has not moved forward to attack the enemy again as rapidly as an impatient public anticipated. He has remained quiescent for over five weeks on the ground on which he fought and won. Of course he has had the best of reasons for doing so. His next advance will be more important than his last, involving more widely reaching consequences; and there must be as little risk about its success as possible. If it prove a victory at all, it must liberate East Tennessee, and carry the war down into Georgia. Our correspondence from ROSECRANS' army indicates that he is still actively engaged, training and preparing his soldiers for their task; just as he labored quietly for months in Nashville, training his men for the victory to which he led them. We have once or twice within the last fortnight had intelligence that he was on the eve of an advance, and the same news comes to us now again. Gen. ROSECRANS, however, has never heretofore advertised his purposes or plans, and, therefore, the correspondents may be mistaken in the matter by a week or two.

It was supposed that Gen. GRANT, too, would begin his assault upon Vicksburgh as soon as his whole army arrived near the city. It is very likely he will. But we learn that though he himself has arrived opposite the city, with nearly all his Memphis army, and joined it to the army of Gen. MCCLERNAND, there are still more troops being sent to him from the West. And there are still more needed. *Vicksburgh, in many respects, is* more difficult to operate against even than Charleston; and Gen. GRANT has no such vessels as the Monitors to aid him, nor would they be of much use to him if he had them. The navy may solve the problem at Charleston, but at Vicksburgh it must be solved by musketry and the bayonet. We trust that the Government will see that all the troops it can possibly furnish him will be sent without an hour's delay. His army is in a wretched place now, and almost anything is better than that it be allowed to remain inactive where it is for any length of time. It is to be hoped also that as soon as Vicksburgh falls our gunboats will at once sweep down the river and prevent the rebels from building any more Vicksburghs.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Proposed Repayment of Moneys Expended in Raising Volunteers.

RELIEF FOR THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Mr. Dean's Bill to Amend the Metropolitan Police Law.

A NEW QUARANTINE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1863.

The bill reported by Senator FOLGER, "to authorize the levying of a tax upon the taxable property of the different towns and counties in this State, to repay moneys borrowed for, or expended in, the payment of bounties to volunteers, or for the expenses of their enlistment, or for aid to their families," has fourteen lengthy sections, giving effect to the objects set forth in the title, and, so far as the State at large is concerned, is the bill of the session. Every county in the State has memorialized the Legislature on this subject, and nearly as many separate bills have been noticed, to take the place of which this bill is designed.

The "Dummy" question promises to enlist a good degree of interest. It comes up on the petition of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, but all Companies using horses have a direct interest in it. Not only the residents and owners of property on the route of the Brooklyn City road, but on the route of the Hudson River Road, in New-York City, have very generally petitioned for the substitution of the "dummy" for horses. The Horse Railroad Committee will hold a session Friday next, at 10 A. M., for hearing what may be said for and against the proposed measure.

The Court of Appeals, overtasked and loaded down, has two measures of relief proposed in its behalf—both of them being amendments to the Constitution.

First—The concurrent resolutions by Mr. PRINDLE, in the House, which provides, from and after the third Tuesday in June, 1864, for six Judges to be chosen by the people; the four Judges then in office to continue till their terms expire. On the third Tuesday in May, 1864, two Judges shall be chosen, the term of one of whom shall expire in nine the other in eleven years. At the general election in 1865, and in every second year thereafter, one Judge shall be chosen for twelve years, from and after the 31st day of December next, after said election. Four Judges shall constitute a quorum, the Governor to designate, in cases of absence, one or more Justices of Supreme Court to serve for the time being; the Governor to appoint an extra Court of Appeals, and designate the judges, composed of eight Supreme Court Justices, as often as he shall deem necessary; said extra Court to have all the powers of the regular Court. Provision is made for compensation. Section 14, Article 6 of the Constitution is amended, so that the County Court shall have single, original and appellate jurisdiction, as the Legislature shall prescribe.

The second measure for the relief of the Court is the concurrent resolutions by Mr. FOLGER, in the Senate; provides that the Governor shall nominate to the Senate five Commissioners to hear and determine all appeals thus pending in the Court of Appeals,—one to be Chief Commissioner, and the Commissioners to hold their office until the causes transferred to them shall have been heard, to have the same pay as Judges of Court of Appeals.

Petitions are coming in praying for relief from the salt monopoly at Syracuse. Salt during the last season has ranged in price from $2 50 to $3 50 per barrel, which has afforded unusual profits—secured by the law under which the monopoly is organized, probably the greatest monopoly in this country. It is to be hoped that the petitioners will be permitted to be heard.

Mr. DEAN brought in his bill amending the Metropolitan Police bill, of which a brief synopsis has already been given—to which he did not wish to be considered as committed—and moved its reference to the members representing the Metropolitan Police District. Mr. DEPEW hoped not, and moved it to the Committee on Cities. Mr. SEYMOUR held the same view, and the bill went to the Standing Committee on Cities,—which meant that FERNANDO WOOD would not be allowed to have his way in a matter in which he is supposed to have a peculiar interest. The reference is understood to have been most in accordance with the wishes of Gov. SEYMOUR, who also has imbibed an interest in said bill.

The bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Baggage Company—generally classed among the "big things"—was reported by Mr. SEYMOUR in the House, when Mr. DARCY moved its reference to the Committee on Grievances, but it went to Cities. The Spring-street Railroad bill was also brought in by Mr. FREEMAN, was referred to Cities and took its place on the select list which certain ones carry in their pockets. Subsequently Mr. WARD moved its reference to the Railroad Committee and there it went. The vote, which was by ayes and nays, had a significance to those who understood it.

The bill relative to the Staten Island ferries is very likely to stir up the owners of the present lines. It gives to the Mayor, Comptroller and others, of New-York City, the right to grant franchises to new companies and regulate the same.

The Quarantine bill, introduced in the Senate by Mr. MURPHY, to establish a new Quarantine and define the duties of the Health Officer, is a thorough codification of that important subject. It provides that the quarantine establishment shall consist: 1. Of warehouses and wet-docks, to be constructed on Old Orchard Shoal, in the Lower Bay. 2. A floating hospital for yellow fever cases, to be anchored in Lower Bay. 3. A boarding station, to consist of a vessel, also in the Lower Bay, in which well persons may be transferred from infected vessels, who shall have the clothing and baggage disinfected preparatory to being given passage to the City. 4. An anchorage for infected vessels in the Lower Bay.

The bill provides for the appointment of Health Officer by the Governor and confirmation by the Senate, that his term of office shall be two years, and that his salary shall be $10,000. All present laws relative to the subject are repealed.

The Board of Quarantine Commissioners are continued as a permanent board, to whom is confided the duty of administering the law.

Senator CORR'S report adverse to paying the State dues in coin, is an able production. He maintains that it is strictly within the spirit of the contract, which provides that payment shall be made in funds current in Albany. RODERICK.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock, the special order being the resolutions of Judge DEAN in relation to arbitrary arrests.

Mr. PRINDLE took the floor, and made an elaborate argument in opposition to the resolutions, in justification of arbitrary arrests as a military necessity, and the vindication of the suspension and refusal of the writ of *habeas corpus*. He opposed the resolutions as dangerous and incendiary, and calculated to make issue between the General and State Governments. He vindicated Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, and appealed to the loyalty of the Democrats to aid in crushing the rebellion, instead of criticising the acts of the Government.

Mr. TALLMAN commenced to reply, vindicating the Democracy from the charge of disloyalty. He gave way at 9½ o'clock.

The resolutions were made the special order for Tuesday evening next. Adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

How the Ram Queen of the West Ran Past the Rebel Batteries.

She Butts the Rebel Steamer Vicksburg Under the Batteries.

THE RAM MONARCH TO FOLLOW.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

AT THE MOUTH OF YAZOO RIVER, ON BOARD U. S. HOSPITAL SHIP RED ROVER, Feb. 2, *Vià* CAIRO, Feb. 8.

At last, after a complete dearth of news of importance since the Arkansas and White River expeditions, we have interesting items to chronicle, which gives token of activity.

This morning at 5 o'clock, the *Queen of the West*, commanded by Capt. SUTHERLAND, with Col. ELLET, Commodore of the ram fleet, on board, left this river, and having passed down by the peninsula, in full sight of Vicksburgh, rounded the point and was under full headway down toward the city before she was discovered. The rebels then opened fire upon her with a number of their heaviest guns, and kept up a brisk cannonade, while she ran in toward the landing and fired shell into and twice severely butted the rebel steamer *Vicksburgh*, moored to the bank, directly under the river batteries.

Besides the time occupied in running down toward the city, she was fully ten minutes detained in making her assaults upon the steamer. Notwithstanding all this opportunity, and the close proximity to the rebel batteries and fire from them of 109 shot and shell, she was only hit twelve times, and it is said that not a person was *injured*. *She continued down the river*, and landed at the lower end of the canal, when Capt. SUTHERLAND landed and crossed the peninsula back to the river.

Col. ELLET continued down the river, his destination being watched. This movement will be followed up to-night by an attempt by the ram *Monarch* to make the same trip. These rams will be able to keep open the river for some distance, with the assistance of one or two iron-clads, whose commanders are soliciting the same privilege, and may soon be granted permission to run the blockade.

A large body of troops might thus be landed from flatboats upon the south side of Vicksburgh. If this cannot at present be done, direct communication of the besieged city with Texas and Louisiana can be cut off, and transports on Red and Ouchite Rivers can be captured or destroyed.

This will be a great gain, and the value of this pioneer achievement, therefore, relatively, as well as intrinsically, is very great.

We have had two flags of truce lately, one on the 31st and one later. The first was ostensibly to discover what had become of the rebel Colonel who is said to have disappeared. Another to demand possession of the woman now Capt. SUTHERLAND'S wife. The rebels were somewhat taken aback when informed that the lovely Mississippi widow had become the spouse of a hated Lincolnite, but they had to go home without her. Their real purpose was undoubtedly to obtain information.

I have seen and talked with officers engaged in the conflict of the ram with the batteries. They say it was impossible to count the rebel guns, but they seemed to be planted behind trees and houses, and rifle pits, with infantry using small arms. It was indeed a miracle that she escaped. She was under fire from half-past 6 to quarter past 7.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

LEBANON ENTERED BY OUR FORCES.

Capture of 600 Prisoners, Including Several Field Officers.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Our forces entered Lebanon, Tenn., on the 8th. They captured some 600 rebels, most of them being men of MORGAN'S Command. Many field officers were taken. Among the prisoners was PAUL ANDERSON, a violent rebel member of the State Legislature of 1860 and 1862. He was an original secessionist, and one of the earliest advocates for a Southern Confederacy.

Over 100 wounded reached here by cars from Murfreesboro to-night.

A number of Paymasters left for the front this morning.

The first train for Murfreesboro will leave here to-morrow.

The river is falling, though it is raining heavily. There is six feet of water on the shoals.

REBELLION WITHIN THE REBELLION.

The Confederates Resisted in Georgia.

THE INSURGENTS REPORTED VICTORIOUS.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Sunday, Feb. 8.

There is a speck of war in the Southern dominions, in quite an unexpected place. A number of people in Northern Georgia and Southwest North Carolina, have openly revolted against the rebel oligarchy, and have only been partially suppressed after considerable fighting and bloodshed. Col. G. W. LEE, of the rebel army, commanding in the disaffected districts, issued an order, which filled the Atlanta *Confederacy* of Jan. 31, decrying the insurrectionary movement, warning the malcontents of its hopelessness, and offering them a free pardon if they would lay down their arms.

From the same paper, of Feb. 3, it seems the disaffected inhabitants refused to obey the Colonel's proclamation, and he proceeded against them with an armed force. The result is stated in the following letter by a correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy*:

FROM COL. LEE'S EXPEDITION.

HEADQUARTERS, DAHLONEGA, GA., Jan. 30, P. M.

To the Editors of the Confederacy:

I am happy to say that the expedition to Northeast Georgia is a success. The Colonel commanding brings to this duty, as well as all others, discretion and great activity. He is thoroughly supported by his command and the citizens generally. The Safety Committee of this village is entitled to great credit for their vigilance and perseverance in ferreting out and arresting many of the disorganizers. The safety of Dahlonega is due to the courage and determination of its citizens. A large number of insurgents having started from the mountains to it, from motives of revenge, and with the hope of rescuing their friends in jail, but finding the place to be strongly garrisoned, they became small by degrees, until it arrived within one mile of the town, and retreated in disorder to the mountains. About one hundred deserters have come in and been forwarded to their regiments, and as many are getting ready to go. A gang of wretched cut-throats went to Atlanta in irons Tuesday, and a similar crowd will leave in a day or two. A detail from the infantry battalion, mounted, under command of Capt. JENKINS, is just in, with nine prisoners, some of whom were taken with guns in hand, and their scouting parties, both infantry and cavalry, are still out. Col. LEE has assured the loyal people here that he will scour the whole country and arrest every disloyal man in a few days. This beautiful mountain country will resume its accustomed tranquillity."

Advices from some refugees who have heard of these troubles and had to leave, state that the above does not contain the whole, and other disturbances have broken out of a most alarming nature.

LATER.

A fight has occurred between the rebel forces and the malcontents in Georgia, with considerable loss on both sides. The rebels say they defeated the insurgents, and captured all their stores and guns. The affair occurred near Dahlonega.

A GALLANT AFFAIR.

Expedition into Texas by a Party of Loyal Kansas Indians—A Hundred Disloyal Indians Captured—Valuable Rebel Papers Secured, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Indian Commissioner DOLE has received information that about a hundred loyal Delaware and Shawnee Indians, of Kansas, have taken the rebel Wachita Agency in Texas, killed LEEPER, the agent, and captured a hundred disloyal Indians, together with a large number of horses, papers and Confederate bonds. Among the papers are treaties made with the rebel government, and signed by ALBERT PIKE. The gallant party returned to Kansas in safety, with the loss of only four men.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Destruction of the Rappahannock Railroad Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Feb. 8, 1863.

On Wednesday last, Col. MCINTOSH, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, with a respectable force, went up the Rappahannock on a reconnoissance, and returned last evening, having fully accomplished the object of the expedition.

All the fords and crossings were carefully examined, but no rebel troops were seen on this side of the river. The pickets of the command were on several occasions fired upon by bushwhackers, who succeeded in killing one trooper and wounding four others.

The railroad bridge recently constructed by the rebels was entirely demolished by our troops, and some valuable information was obtained during the reconnoissance. PAUL.

A Cavalry Reconnoissance to Warrenton.

WARRENTON, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

Beyond all doubt the whole of that portion of Virginia north of the Rappahannock is to-day entirely rid of rebel soldiers. The bushwhackers, however, still remain to be disposed of, and before this is done they will, doubtless, as they have done before, make considerable trouble. Gen. WYNDHAM, with a command of five hundred cavalry, consisting of detachments of the First Virginia, Lieut. KREPPS, and Fifth New-York, Capt. KNOX, visited this place last night and caused a score or so of the Black-Horse cavalrymen, who had been annoying the inhabitants of this place for several weeks past, to make a hasty retreat across the Rappahannock. After capturing a few prisoners and about one hundred stand of arms, Gen. WYNDHAM sent detachments to the Rappahannock Station, where it was rumored the rebels were constructing a pontoon bridge; to Brentsville and other points between that and Centreville; but no armed rebels were found. Previous to this Gen. WYNDHAM had disposed of the remains of WHITE'S guerrillas, who infested Aldie, Middleburgh and vicinity, so that now he can deal out summary justice to the bushwhackers. PAUL.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—In consequence of the grand masquerade ball of Arion Society taking place to-night, there will be no performance at the German Opera. To-morrow evening Mr. LOTTI takes his benefit, when FLOTOW'S popular opera of "Martha" will be played.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new version of PLANCHE'S celebrated burlesque, "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," was produced here on Monday evening with moderate success. It has been "adapted" by a local playwright on a new and thoroughly unsatisfactory plan, and has suffered moreover the addition of several verbose jokes and diffuse puns. The plan referred to consists in merging into one part—that sustained by Mrs. JOHN WOOD—the dialogue and action of two or three different characters. A centipede would limp with two or three of its limbs chopped off, and a burlesque that seldom has too many legs to stand upon naturally suffers as far as movement is concerned, by a similar operation. Mrs. JOHN WOOD, who is thus heavily endowed, satisfies the audience by her charming presence and vivacious style of acting, but when she is not on the stage the work drags, notwithstanding much completeness of detail in dresses and scenery. The music is almost exclusively operatic, and in some instances—where Mr. WALCOT sings, for example—is too ambitious. The best *morceaux*, however, were rendered with neat effect by Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN—the latter a rising and talented actress—who wins her way steadily in public esteem. The caste in all general respects was thoroughly sufficient, and the piece, as we have before remarked, was a moderate success. Greatly excised, it will undoubtedly form an agreeable addition to Mrs. WOOD'S somewhat limited and entirely antiquated *repertoire*.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. ANSCHUTZ gave his first performance of German Opera at this establishment last evening to a fashionable and appreciative audience. The opera selected for the occasion was MOZART'S "Zauberflöte"—the *caste* being the same as at the little establishment in Broadway. So many pleasant associations cling to the German experiment at Wallack's Theatre that it is hard to murmur at the acoustical shortcomings of that dilapidated building, but it must be confessed that Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S artists are heard to greater advantage in Brooklyn than in New-York; their voices seem to be fuller, fresher and better balanced. The performance last evening was so excellent in all respects that it explained the success with which the company was greeted in Philadelphia—where it also enjoyed the advantage of a good house for sound and sight. Mr. ANSCHUTZ presided in the orchestra with his accustomed skill, and we venture to say that a better orchestra has never been heard in the City of Churches. The *ensembles*, as heretofore, were perfect—a specialty which belongs only to Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S company, and certainly cannot be claimed by any Italian organization.

On Saturday next the second performance of Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S short Brooklyn season will be given, when BEETHOVEN'S grand classic opera "Fidelio," will be played. No operatic revival of late years has been so successful as this. It will undoubtedly attract an overflowing house.

WINTER GARDEN.—On Monday evening Mr. EDWIN BOOTH commenced a short season at this theatre, opening in the character of *Hamlet* to a house overflowing with one of those peculiarly fashionable and intelligent audiences for which he seems to wear such a talisman of attraction. Mr. BOOTH is, perhaps, right in thus invariably selecting *Hamlet* for his opening part, his advantages of presence and his style of performance, dependent less on the display of physical power than on the carriage of the feelings and imagination into the action, rendering him the best representative we have of the character now upon the stage. In his rendering, the profound abstraction and overwrought sensibility, the moody waywardness of temper, whose sadness breaks off into melancholy mirthfulness, while the passionate outbursts of indignation and grief lapse into idle speculation—all the delicate lights and shades that make up the character find a beautiful portrayal; not that Mr. BOOTH is at all deficient in the only one scene in "Hamlet," in which personal address and accomplishments are required—the fencing bout with *Laertes*. He handles the foil with much dexterity, and plays his part in the passage of arms with a fire and elegance that may well challenge the compliments of the ring. The cast introduced, or rather restored to the New-York boards, in the character of *Laertes*, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, a young actor, who some two or three seasons ago gave every promise of future excellence. The part of *Laertes* is, perhaps, one of the most ungracious in the drama, but where opportunities offered, Mr. BARRETT, in every sense, justified the liberal expectations of his friends. Mrs. WILKINSON as the Queen, and Mr. MORRIS as Polonius, merited and received much applause. This evening Mr. BOOTH will appear as *Othello*.

THE LIGHT GUARD BALL.—To find a tiger on *Thursday evening, it will be necessary to look for* him in the Academy of Music, where, in the midst of a delightful jungle of crinoline and beauty, he will be found purring as gently as any domestic creature. Strange as this intelligence may sound, it need excite no undue apprehension, for there will be hundreds, we might say thousands, there to look after the animal who, we may add, by way of precaution, can always be told by its coat, and so avoided. Alas! the best and most beautiful prefer to rush on to destruction. They do not desire to avoid the Tigers. The warrior beckons and the maiden galops off by his side.

This brings us to the bare statement of the fact that the Light Guard Ball—familiarly known as the Tiger Ball—comes off on Thursday night at the Academy of Music. That it will be the most brilliant affair of the season; that women who are all fair, and men who are all brave, will mingle as in poetry, and make the hours extatic; that the music will drop like blessed balsam on the stiffened limbs of aged *beaus*, compelling them to dance again; that for the mere looker-on there will be the atmosphere of youth and love, and the apartment called, by way of pleasant fiction, the supper room; that for the disappointed, the wilted, the jilted and the be-mitted, there are cabmen outside to thrash; that for the beatified, contented and triumphant, there is an outer *Paradise* called DELMONICO'S; that the Ball, in a word, will be up to the standard of past years, and perhaps taller, is beyond reasonable doubt, or rational peradventure. Of course it will also be successful. The arrangements this year seem to prohibit anything like discomfort, even if the crush is greater than it has ever been—a result which is expected.

MAP OF CHARLESTON.—Messrs. G. & G. W. BLUNT have just issued an excellent map of "Charleston and Vicinity." The topography of contiguous country for fifty miles around is given. But its chief value is the very admirable presentation of the hydrography of the approaches to this city, marked with that accuracy which distinguishes the maps of Messrs. BLUNT. The channels, forts, batteries, lighthouses, shoals, etc., are all down. The publication is a timely one, in view of approaching operations against the original home of treason.

KINGS COUNTY GENERAL TERM, FEB. 11.—Nos. 23½, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.

Dr. Bellows' Sermon.

Published in our Daily of Friday last, will be found in the Semi-Weekly issue of Tuesday the 10th, and may be had at the counter of the Publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 5 cents.

It Operates Like Magic.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, sure to regulate the bowels.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES,

as millions of Mothers can testify.

25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Motled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

IOAHE ....IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway. Send for a circular.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Sent by mail, postage paid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3. Liberal discount to the trade by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, N. Y. Retailed on Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; C. Shepard, 309; Loy, 333; McFarland, 951; and Lembke, under Barnum's Museum.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and all other fortified places on the Mississippi, are graphically portrayed on BANVARD'S PANORAMA, at No. 652 Broadway; also, The War illustrated.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

LEE—ELDER.—In Cincinnati, on Thursday, Feb. 5, by Rev. Geo. S. Rice, HERMAN F. LEE, of Fishkill, N. Y., to Miss HADASSAH M. ELDER. No cards.

STRONG—HOUGHTON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Wm. McAllister, CHARLES S. STRONG to ANNIE C., daughter of Charles W. Houghton, Esq., all of this City. No cards issued.

VAUGHAN—MOSHER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Lot Jones, D. D., WM. S. VAUGHAN to NANCY, daughter of H. Mosher, Esq., of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BROWER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 9, ALMIRA T., wife of John Brower, aged 34 years and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 14 West 41st-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BABCOCK.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 7, FRANCIS H. BABCOCK, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Thursday morning, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

BELCHER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, of hemorrhage of the lungs, THEODORE M. BELCHER, in his 30th year.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

BOUTON.—On Saturday, Feb. 7, JOHN H., son of Lewis S. Bouton, in the 21st year of his age.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

BIRD.—In New-Rochelle, on Saturday, Feb. 7, JOSEPH BIRD, after a long illness, aged 43 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred at New-Rochelle.

BIGNALL.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 9, DAVID BIGNALL, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 Saint Timothy's-place, (52d-st. and 8th-av.,) on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BRADLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 9, after a long illness, ESTHER ANN, wife of Joseph H. Bradley, in the 28th year of her age.

We weep for thee—a spirit fled—
The tie of life is broken;
A heart of love by fondness led
Now rests in peace unbroken.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 468 Pearl-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

CUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 10, Rev. B. C. CUTLER, D. D., Rector of St. Ann's Church.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

CHAPPELL.—MARY HELEN, daughter of John and Mary E. Chappell, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 189 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

DONIGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, WILLIAM DONIGAN, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Francis and George W., are invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 537 5th-st.

DUGLISS.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 9, WILLIAM JONES, son of Hosea and Mary Dugliss, aged 25 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 232 East Broadway, without further notice.

DURKEE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 10, Mrs. ANNIE VAN NESS, widow of the late J. Durkee, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., and daughter of the late Gen. David Van Ness, of Dutchess County.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her son-in-law, Ellsworth P. Maltby, No. 134 South Oxford-st., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

EMBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 10, after an illness of several years, EMMA C., wife of Daniel Embury, aged 63 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FURMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 9, Miss MARTHA FURMAN, daughter of the late Judge Furman, in the 81st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 34 West Warren-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 11, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

GRAVES.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late Amos Graves, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Hudson City Seminary, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock.

JESSUP.—In Bloomingburgh, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 9, JAMES L. JESSUP, of Jersey City, in the 26th year of his age.

LANCASTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 9, of diphtheria, CYRUS LANCASTER, aged 60 years and 7 months.

Funeral from his late residence, in Bedford-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

RICHMOND.—ELNORA RICHMOND, wife of A. H. Richmond, aged 30 years.

Her remains will be taken to Saugerties for interment.

REED.—On Tuesday, Feb. 10, SARAH CORINNE, infant daughter of Edgar and Sarah C. Reed.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 25 Brevoort-place, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—On Sunday, Feb. 8, JOHN L. SMITH, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 137 East 30th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock.

WEMORE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 9, SARAH ANN, wife of Josiah F. Wemore.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHEELER.—After a few days sickness of scarlet fever, FANNY, the only child of Wm. and Eliza Wheeler, aged 11 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of No Surrender Lodge No. 18, A. P. A., and Pyramid Lodge No. 490, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 318 East 22d-st. Notice of the time of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

YOUMANS.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 9, 1863, DAVID S. YOUMANS, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the late residence of his father, No. 205 Prince-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 69.—Feb. 10, 1863.

74, 4, 23, 62, 61, 22, 1, 48, 13, 35, 19, 2, 18.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 70.—Feb. 10, 1863.

28, 51, 49, 17, 33, 47, 42, 16, 20, 68, 25, 50.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

TOM THUMB WEDDING,
TOM THUMB WEDDING.
THE
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
(Ready on WEDNESDAY,)
is full of PICTURES of the GREAT LITTLE WEDDING
AT
GRACE CHURCH.
A
BEAUTIFUL TWO-PAGE VIEW
of the
SERVICES AT GRACE CHRUCH
AND
THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.
FULL-LENGTH PORTRAITS OF TOM THUMB AND HIS FAIRY BRIDE.
Also,
COMMODORE NUTT and MINNIE WARREN.
Also,
A PAGE ILLUSTRATING THE ELEGANT PRESENTS.
PORTRAIT
of Rev. Dr. WILLIE, Officiating Clergyman.
THE
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS IS FILLED WITH INTERESTING PICTURES, FULL ACCOUNTS OF THE COURTSHIP, &c.
A NEW NOVEL, by a CELEBRATED AMERICAN AUTHOR, &c., &c., &c.,
IN THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
For sale by all News-Dealers.

THE FAIRY WEDDING.
The Fairy Wedding.
The Fairy Wedding.
A magnificent two-page picture of the
Marriage Ceremony
Marriage Ceremony
Marriage Ceremony
of
GEN. TOM THUMB AND MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
Published this day,
Published this day,
Published this day,
in
in
in
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER.
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER.
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER.
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER.
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

LILLIPUTIAN WEDDING.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF
MR. AND MRS. GENERAL TOM THUMB,
IN WEDDING DRESS,
IN WEDDING DRESS,
IN WEDDING DRESS;
Published exclusively by
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
Price 25 cents. Can be sent by mail on receipt of price and postage stamp.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS,
GROCERS, FAMILIES, &c.
We beg to invite your attention to the fine article of
PALE ALES, AMBER ALES AND PORTER,
we are now brewing.
Having within the last few weeks made such arrangements, and added to our brewery such improvements as to enable us to sell our beer and amber ale at much reduced prices.
The unequaled facilities we possess also for the manufacture of our pale ales enable us to compete and present an article superior to any offered in the New-York market. For sale in whole, half, and quarter casks, and in bottles—quarts and pints.
SMITH & BROTHER, Brewers,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
New-York.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.
T. A. BROUWER,
(Of the late firm of SMITH & BROUWER,)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES.
46 Murray Street.

LADIES' GILT COMBS,
NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as One, Two, and Three Dollars a set.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Are now running daily expresses over the Louisville and Nashville Railroads.
Freights for BOWLING GREEN and NASHVILLE must be prepaid, and an invoice of the goods, properly sworn to before a Notary Public should accompany the packages.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
New-York.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES,
for Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc.
NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND RUBBER GOODS,
of every description, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G CO.
No. 205 Broadway.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK-BRACELETS.—Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at
GEORGE C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

DR. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before appropriate treatment can be instituted.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

TESTIMONIALS
CHANGED AT EACH INSERTION.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.
O. S. HOLLY.

CATARRH CURED.
From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.
P. R. RUSSELL.
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 760 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 760 Water-st.
WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing; one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.
J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.
To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

S. T.—1860.—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake Root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock. S. T.—1860.—X., &c.

The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:

SOLDIERS' HOME, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1863.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: This institution has received and extended aid to over 14,000 sick and disabled soldiers. I have of late administered the Plantation Bitters in numerous cases of exhaustion, fevers, want of appetite, &c., with the most remarkable and gratifying results. It creates appetite, strength and cheerfulness, and has given many a poor fellow his usual health. I wish this preparation was in every family, in every hospital and on every battle-field.
With respect, your servant,
Dr. G. W. ANDREWS, Supt.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1863.
GENTLEMEN: We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.
Respectfully,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5, 1862.
* * * * * I had been so ill with liver complaint and dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and, to my astonishment, am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S. T.—1860—X, means.
Yours, truly, H. B. KINGSLEY.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29, 1862.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:
We are compelled to order 12 dozen Plantation Bitters, to supply friends who have no other way of procuring this admirable article.
Respectfully yours,
SILAS F. MILLER & CO., Proprietors.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1861.
* * * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia, of near four years' standing. I have recommended them to others, and, as far as I know, with signal success. I am, &c.,
REV. J. S. CATHORN.

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1862.
Messrs. Drake & Co.: The Plantation Bitters appear to be very popular here. Send us twenty cases more, and oblige. Yours truly,
T. P. SAUNDERS & CO.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—They are particularly recommended to females and delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT.
All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they send daily at very low rates. Government permits them to forward to Washington, Falmouth, Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans and other places.

TO THE VALENTINE CITY TRADE.
Now is the time to get ready for
ST. VALENTINE'S DAY, FEB. 14, 1863,
And the place to select an elegant assortment, suited to all classes of trade, is at the
AMERICAN VALENTINE COMPANY,
No. 105 William-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY FEB. 16:
A HERETOFORE UNSUPPLIED WANT.
THE
NATIONAL ALMANAC
AND
ANNUAL RECORD FOR 1863.
Furnishing more full, accurate, recent and interesting information concerning the present condition of our country than has ever been issued in any single volume.
It is issued in one volume 12mo, upward of 750 pages, bound in Boards, price $1.
Or substantially bound in Muslin, $1 25.
Sent free, by mail, on receipt of price. Address
GEORGE W. CHILDS, Publisher,
Nos. 628 and 630 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Send orders early.
For sale by CHARLES T. EVANS,
No. 448 Broadway, New-York.

READY IN A FEW DAYS:
UNION FOUNDATIONS.
A study of American nationality as a fact of science. By Capt. E. B. HUNT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth. D. VAN NOSTRAND,
Publisher, No. 192 Broadway.

HOOKER'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others, connected with Gen. Hooker's army at Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Wind Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.
Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.
Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The Company, Regiment and Division should be written in full on each package.
Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington, and other points, at 4½ P. M.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
Nos. 59 and 442 Broadway and 27th-st. Depot.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 15 fine steel engravings, $1 20.
ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS.—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, by the publisher, C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHERE a wife is worth three cows and a good read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free at the principal newspaper depots, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

THAT WONDERFUL BOOK, PLATO'S WORKS, written 380 years before the "Christian Era," contains all the doctrines, "moral" and "divine," substantially as they are laid down in the New Testament. Large 12mo, reprinted from the London edition. Price, $1 25. Sent by mail for $1 37.
C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 23 South-st.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN—READ!

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1863.

I am seventy-five years of age, and was completely blind in one eye, and with the other I could only distinguish light. In presence of my son, I cheerfully submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg. To my utmost *delight*, I can now *see every object*, even with the eye which was *quite blind* before I came to the Doctor. It is with gratitude and confidence that I recommend all sufferers from failing sight to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful treatment.
JOHN VAN BOSKIRK,
Per John Van Boskirk, Jr.,
Bergen, New-Jersey.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D., No. 816 Broadway.
Dear Doctor: I gratefully certify that your operation on my eyes for cataract has been completely successful. I can now see well. I think your skill in operating for cataract is unrivaled. I must also acknowledge my gratitude for the restoration of my daughter's hearing. Her ears were completely closed up when she came to you; now they are quite open, and she hears distinctly.
Yours gratefully,
P. DILLON,
No. 40 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear distinctly, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied.
S. A. SMITH,
No. 126 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted against many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.
JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

Metallic Legs
PATENTED, JAN. 6, 1863, BY THE UNIVERSAL JOINT AND ARTIFICIAL LIMB CO.,
WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.
Soldiers, price $50; civilians, $75; silver-plated, $100. They will lengthen and shorten, and are self-adjusting. Send for a circular to J. W. WESTON,
No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—A competent agent wanted for the New-England States, to be located in Boston.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a private family, by a trustworthy woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties; understands all kind of soups, meats, poultry, game and made dishes; understands pastries, jellies, creams, ice-creams, waffles, pies, puddings and all kinds of desserts; understands serving large dinners, from experience; has undeniable City reference. Can be seen or addressed for two days at No. 134 East 17th-st., near 1st-av. Washing objected to.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a first-class cook; perfectly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference; also, a young woman as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands French waiting; no objections to go to the country; the best of City and country reference can be given. Call at No. 152 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by two respectable girls—one as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing if required; the other as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and has no objection to a little chamberwork; both have the best of reference. Call at No. 173 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread, and all kinds of family cooking; willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 50 West 11th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good cook, and a beautiful washer and ironer; has got City reference. Call at No. 276 West 32d-st., front room, two pair of stairs up, between 8th and 10th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook and baker of bread; will make herself generally useful; has lived, in the old country, nine years in one family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 287 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Situation wanted, by an experienced and trustworthy girl, to cook, wash and iron; or will do the general housework of a small family; is a neat, steady and competent servant; does not see company, and knows how to value a good place. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman with the best of reference, wishes a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; is fully competent to take a place as laundress. Apply at 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking, soups, fish, meats and game; also understands milk and butter, creams and pastry, of all kinds, and gives best of City and country reference. Apply for two days at No. 95 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands the French and American style of cooking; does the coarse washing; makes pastry, game and soups; wages $9 to $10; City or country. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as a first-rate cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; she has the best of city reference from her last place. Apply at No. 77 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT person who thoroughly understands her business, is an excellent baker, would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 378 West 36th-st., second floor back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would have no objections to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 178 West 26th-st., one door east of 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a private family. She understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City references. Address No. 120 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city references. Call, for two days, at No. 209 10th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands English and American cooking; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 203 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family. City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 115 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a woman, in a first-class private family; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake and bread; will be found competent for her business; City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 280, corner of 18th-st. and 6th-av., over the grocery-store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted in a private family as plain cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman who can give most respectable City references. Apply at No. 170 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook and assist with the washing and ironing, if required. Apply at No. 97 West 27th-st., first floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small family of adults; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 688 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., Room 21.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED a situation by a respectable Scotch woman, as cook or housekeeper; can produce the best of City references if required. Call for two days corner of Vine and Columbia sts., Brooklyn, up stairs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business, having the best of City reference from her last place; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required. Can be seen at No. 182 West 17th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-class baker of all sorts of pastry, and can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 109 East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as cook; no objections to assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 169 Thompson-st. Good City reference can be given.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; understands dressmaking; would go out by the day, week or month; is a neat plain sewer; the best of City references given as to character, and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 94 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or thorough seamstress; makes children's clothes, shirts and ladies' dresses; wages, $7, or $8 a week. Call for two days, at No. 192 East 36th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; has no objections to taking care of children; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 36th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; best City references; will go out by the day or week. Call, for two days, at No. 467 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., first floor, back room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wants a few more customers; to go out by the day, week or month; also, work taken in the house. Apply at No. 48 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant woman, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands doing up ladies' muslins and French fluting; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 109 26th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL DESIRES a situation as laundress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; good City reference; has lived three years in her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 247 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family; is an excellent laundress and can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 145 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted, by a competent woman, who understands her business thoroughly; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 61 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, the washing of a small family at her own residence; can give satisfactory references, if required; can be seen at No. 28 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible-House. German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all; also, small girls. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

MRS. M. C. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT, No. 850 Broadway, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. Wanted the best class of help of every calling, particularly waitresses and laundresses, for the best of situations. Public patronage respectfully solicited by Mrs. Green.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman, with excellent testimonials from her last employer, to whom she refers. Can be seen at Beekman's Servants' Institute, No. 211 6th-av., next to 14th-st.
W. B. CONNOR, Superintendent.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or would do light waiting and sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 297 West 40th-st., second floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a highly respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist with washing in a first-class family; recommendations, verbal or in writing. Inquire, for three days only, at No. 35 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Amity-place, near Amity-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress or general housework; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 172 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 150 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and light waiting, or fine washing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 302 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of growing children. Call at No. 170 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman, as chambermaid in a private boarding-house or hotel; has good City references. Call at No. 193 West 26th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 161 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 129 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would cook, wash and iron in a small family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; satisfactory City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 West 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in taking care of children; is a good plain sewer; has first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 393 West 36th-st., first floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper or seamstress in a small family, or to go out by the week or month. Address M. G., No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO understands English, dressmaking and hairdressing, wishes a situation as lady's maid; best references can be given. Apply, from 10 to 5 o'clock, at No. 122 Spring-st., near Greene.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT BY A Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care and management of an infant from its birth; can bring it up by hand, or would go out by the day to do family sewing; has lived in first-class families, and would prefer to take an infant from its birth in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 35 East 18th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and ladies' morning dresses, and do family sewing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., up stairs, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; good City references. Call for two days at corner of 3d-av. and 31st-st., in the bakery.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a neat plain sewer, and good at embroidery; will be willing to assist at chamberwork; has no objections to the country, or would travel with a family. The best of references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 West 13th-st., first back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and plain seamstress, waitress, chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in housework, by a very nice girl in her 16th year, having good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a middle-aged Protestant woman as child's nurse and seamstress; a Scotch, French or German woman preferred; must have City references. Apply at No. 123 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT ENGLISH PERSON wishes a situation as nurse to an invalid, or would travel with a lady, or take the care of a baby from its birth. Call, or address, No. 113 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; can do all kinds of embroidery; good reference. Call for two days, at No. 137 West 24th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, who is fully competent to discharge the duties of infant's nurse, having lived in that capacity for several years past; would do plain sewing if required, or chamberwork, and take care of one or two children in a small private family; can be highly recommended for either of the above situations; excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 238 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a place as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand or bottle; no objections to the country; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an experienced person as child's nurse or seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; also teach children; has no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as children's nurse and to do sewing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 7th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED lady, with a breast of milk four days old, wants a baby to wetnurse at her own residence, No. 115 West 26th-st., Room No. 1. Inquire until suited.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class waitress, in a respectable private family; has no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing. The best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,357 Broadway, in the store.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, wants a situation in a private family, as waitress; understands her work thoroughly; can give good city reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a competent person as waitress; can produce satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 446 2d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; can refer to some of the first families in the City. Can be seen at No. 202 Wooster-st., above Bleecker.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; she has good City references from her last place. Apply at No. 17 West 25th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, in a small, private family; is willing to do light chamberwork; best of City references given. Call at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

MALES.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted by a thorough practical Scotchman, long time foreman on first-class places, an engagement as head gardener and farmer, and to take charge of general details as a whole; will lay out a new place; wife will attend to the dairy, &c. Apply or address CAITHNESS, No. 12 Market-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a man that thoroughly understands the business in all its departments, care and management of green and hot-house plants, graperies, laying out of grounds and scientific gardening in general; gardener to Brig.-Gen. Busteed's for the last five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, J. M. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER, &c.—GARDENER'S, OR farmer and gardener's situation wanted, by a competent man, who understands the business in all its branches; hot and cold graperies, green-houses, and the raising of all kinds of vegetables and farm produce; the best of references. Address I. H. N., No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a married man; steady, reliable and thoroughly competent in all departments of his business, as his recommendations will show from his present employer, in whose employ he has been for the last seven years. Address J. B., gardener, No. 7 East 28th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, English; understands it thoroughly in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at A. Reid's seed store, No. 801 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as gardener, in City or country; six years' country reference from his last place. Address M. L., Box No. 205 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, who will shortly be disengaged, desires a situation where a man of ability is needed; he has had upwards of twenty years' practical experience in the business, ten of which were spent in Europe, and the remainder in this country; he is well known as a practical and successful grape-grower, both under glass and in the open air, and his knowledge of his business, in all its departments, is very extensive; his testimonials and references will be found satisfactory. A line addressed to PRACTICAL GARDENER, care of Mr. Joseph Murphy, No. 180 Broadway, will be attended to for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED AS GARDENER, IN a private respectable gentleman's place, a situation by a first-class experienced practical married man, who is thoroughly proficient in the treatment of the green-house, hot-house, hot and cold graperies, flowers, fruit and vegetables; is also a modern designer and planter, &c. &c. Can come well recommended. Address FLORIST AND DESIGNER, Newark Post-Office, New-Jersey.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young married man, (Protestant,) as gardener, who understands the culture and management of fruits, flowers and vegetables. Address J. F., New-Utrecht Post-office, L. I.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a young man, a native of London, Eng., a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to City or country; has the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen for three days at Mr. THORBURN'S seed-store, No. 15 John-st. or letters addressed E. F. will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN, JUST DISENGAGED, wants a situation; is a sober, steady, single man, with the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and a thorough knowledge of the duties of a coachman. Apply at CHAS. WALTERS' saddlery, corner 13th-st. and Broadway, or address P. G., Box No. 229 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has several years' experience in this City; has the very best of references from the first families; is fully capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Address COACHMAN, at Trainor's saddlery establishment, No. 326 4th-av., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 161 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man wishes a situation in town or country; has unexceptionable reference, and would be found a very valuable person. Address A. M. SEE, 962 Broadway, near 23d-st., or can be seen there.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man, just arrived from Europe, wants a situation; understands his business in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country; can be highly recommended. Apply at the private stable, No. 237 East 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted by a young man as coachman and gardener; has long experience in this country; he is a sober and industrious man; has the best of city and country reference. Can be seen, or address to F. M., Box No. 210 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted, in the above capacity, by a young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful. Best of reference from his last place. Call or address J. R., coachman, at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, as coachman and groom, by a respectable man; understands his business thoroughly; best of reference. Address W. M., at Chas. Waters' Harness Store, No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman by a young single man who thoroughly understands his business. Address D. P., No. 840 Broadway, C. Waters' Saddlery, or Box No. 219 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant man; can give the best of City reference from where he has lived. Address, for three days, to No. 164 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, AGED 30 years, with first-class City reference, wants a situation in the above capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 East 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a young Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference. Address R. D., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS PORTER.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED, BY A sober, industrious Protestant man, as porter in a store or otherwise; he is a good penman and figurer, and not afraid of any kind of work. Salary no object. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 204 Times Office, this day and to-morrow.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable man, who can give the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capabilities; he can refer to his last employer. Call at Mr. REED'S seed store, No. 867 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

REAL ESTATE OR EXCHANGE OFFICE.—A competent and responsible man wants a situation in the above, with a view of taking an interest in the same. Address L. M., Box No. 180 Times Office.

TO DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSES.—A man who can influence a large first-class trade is desirous of forming an engagement for the Spring trade. Address E. H., Box No. 181 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a strong, willing and capable girl as cook, washer and ironer, and to assist in the general housework of a small family. No one need apply who cannot furnish the best references for character, &c. Call at the corner of Montague and Hicks-sts., Wednesday and Thursday, between 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M., Brooklyn.

GARDENER WANTED.—$300 PER YEAR, OR $150 and board, will be given to a good, active, obliging gardener and general worker, who can furnish full recommendations from his last employer. Address PROTESTANT, Box No. 194 Post-office, New-York.

A COLORED BOY.—WANTED, A COLORED boy, about 18 years old, who is acquainted with driving and waiting, to ride with and wait upon a physician, &c. Good references will be required. Address J. C., Box No. 163 Times Office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; must be a Protestant, and willing to take charge of two little girls, 9 and 11 years old. Apply at No. 23 West 26th-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; unexceptionable City reference required; none others need apply. Call at No. 51 West 13th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a newspaper publishing office. Address Box No. 2,787 New-York Post-office.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE-TENDER WANTED—At Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework. Inquire at No. 169 West 43d-st., from 3 until 6 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED.—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET Office; wages $12 50 per week; 3 porters for stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A PLEASANT ROOM AND TWO bedrooms for housekeeping on the west side of city, in a respectable house and neighborhood, for an American lady and daughter from the country. Rent not to exceed $8 per month, which will be paid in advance. Unexceptionable references given. Address immediately Mrs. E. A., Station G, Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THIS CITY—A chemical laboratory ready furnished, or a building suitable for the manufacture of chemicals, with steam engine and boiler; must have some vacant ground outside the building. Applications to be made to J. HOWDEN, No. 290 Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED OR A FURNISHED room, immaterial which, for a single gentleman, in a locality somewhere between Canal-st. and 36th-st., and Broadway and Hudson-st. Address A. A., Box No. 185 Times Office.

WANTED TO LEASE, OR TO BUY ON EASY TERMS—A small and convenient house, between 10th and 50th sts. Address M. X., care of P. O'Shea, No. 104 Bleecker-st., giving full particulars.

STEAM POWER.—WANTED, TO HIRE, A building, with engine and boiler; must be 30 to 40 horse-power. Address STEAM POWER, Station C, New-York.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEMENT or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 146 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—A PHYSICIAN DESIRES to obtain board for himself and family on Murray Hill, between Madison and 4th avs.; an entire floor preferred, (three rooms communicating,) with office on the first floor. Address PHYSICIAN, Station "G," U. S. P. O.

BOARD WANTED.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, private family preferred, by a gentleman and lady. Location between 4th and 6th avs. and between 13th and 36th sts., New-York. For a pleasant room, in a pleasant genial family, a fair price will be promptly paid. The best of references given and required. Permanent board desired. Address C. J., Box No. 118 Times Office.

BOARD—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, (below 10th-st.,) board for a gentleman and wife; a large room or room and bedroom required, unfurnished. Terms must be moderate. Address P. W. I., Box No. 175 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOM.—WANTED, A WELL furnished bedroom, for a single gentleman, in a first-class house up town; location between 24th and 27th sts. and between Madison and 6th avs. Address Box No. 1,241 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, on second floor, front, to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; family private; references exchanged. Apply at No. 33 West 32d-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., on the East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet on the river by two hundred and fifty deep, with water grant and dock.

Also two hundred desirable building lots situated on Vernon and Webster avs., in the centre of the village.

N. B.—To Let, several houses fronting the river.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, where a map of the property can be seen from 11½ to 1 P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

Fifth-av.—Handsome English basement, 16x60 feet, on Murray Hill, in fine order.

Also, in 23d-st., near 5th-av., an extra large and elegant house.

Also, in 28th-st., opposite 5th-av. Hotel, first-class house, 25x55 feet.

Also, opposite Madison-square, an extra-sized superior house, with furniture.

Also, in 29th-st., near 5th-av., an extra large and elegant house, built with great care and in fine order.

Also, in 33d-st., near 5th-av., four first-class houses, full size.

Apply as above.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. No. 74 West 47th-st., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in splendid order; neighborhood one of the best in the City, and on the block opposite Dr. Ward's magnificent mansion; price $10,250. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 36 West 47th-st.; mornings from 8 to 10 or evenings from 6 to 9, or at No. 32 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3. Any broker who sells the above I will pay him a commission.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story houses, Nos. 22 and 24 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the street is one of the best improved in the City. Price of No. 22, $13,250; of No. 24, $14,750. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 36 West 47th-st.—mornings from 8 to 10; evenings from 6 to 9; or at No. 32 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3. Also for sale No. 182 East 10th-st., near 3d-av., $10,000. Any broker who sells the above I will pay him a commission.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE new, first-class, brown-stone front house, three-story, with basement and under cellar, with all the modern improvements, in a very desirable location, being but ten minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. ferries. Can be seen in the afternoon. Apply on the premises, No. 123 Schermerhorn-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE.—FOR SALE, a first-class house, 20x50, lot 20x100, built of brown stone, stone stoop and railing, sunken area, plate glass windows—one pane in each sash—all four stories in complete order; furniture all first-class; mantel mirrors, gas fixtures, &c.; 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Address KIRTLAND, Box No. 3,562 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 154 EAST 33d-st.; lot, 12 feet 9 inches in front, by half the block; house, brown-stone front, three stories and basement, with high stoop, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of JOHN EDWARDS, in the brown stone yard, in 16th-st., near Avenue A.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house No. 60 East 23d-st., three rooms deep all the way up; size of house, 25x55; lot, 100 feet. Apply to F. S. MORRISON, No. 100 West 42d-st., or No. 312 Greenwich-st. Also, house No. 114 West 32d-st., in good order, gas fixtures, &c. Apply as above.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS—A HOUSE and lot, No. 383½ Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; three stories, with store and basements, occupied as a bakery; doing a good business. Inquire of GEO. MANNERING, on the premises.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to F. A. BERT, No. 382 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN DE KALB-AV., Brooklyn, between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., two neat two-story brick houses, with court-yards in front and modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and attic house No. 51 Bond-st.; has modern conveniences, and is in good order; early possession given if wanted. Inquire of R. BOWNE, No. 149 Broadway, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 167 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 22x100; house 22x55; three stories, with marble hall and court yard. Apply at Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st., before noon.
SAMUEL LEGGETT.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILADELPHIA brick-front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 61 3d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 109 East 36th-st.

CORNER HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE VERY desirable house corner of Irving-place and 16th-st. for sale; lot 27 by 100.5; house built in the very best manner. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH BASEMENT house in 38th-av., on Murray Hill. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DOWN TOWN BUILDING FOR SALE.—A large and valuable building, yielding good revenue, will be sold much less than cost, to close a concern. All cash, or part mortgage if preferred. Address G., care of A. M. Lyon, Esq., corner Wall and Broad sts.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, and their vicinity, to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NETHERWOOD ESTATE FOR SALE.—This estate, formerly the residence of Mr. Gardner G. Howland, is situated on the banks of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie; contains 204 acres of land, with a river front of nearly a mile, and embraces four building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.

There are on the premises a mansion house, considerably enlarged by the late occupant; a cottage dwelling, a gardener's house, entrance lodge, stables, green-house and grapery, and also farm-house, barns, &c.

The main entrance is over a graveled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The unusual attractions of the place, the fertility of its soil, its salubrity and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for its fine roads, render this estate a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste and fortune. For terms, apply to
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Executor,
No. 33 University-place.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Twenty miles from New-York and Brooklyn—a first-class mansion residence and farm. The house replete with every modern convenience, gas, water, &c.; a fine lawn and circular carriage drive, with shade and fruit trees in great variety. The farm, of over 50 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and valuable also as building lots; has a new farm-house and all necessary out-buildings. Location about ½ mile from village and railroad depot. Communication with New-York and Brooklyn several times a day. Climate unusually healthy; fine roads, convenient schools, churches, &c. For further information, inquire of F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 16 Wall-st., or of GEORGE MERRILL, No. 168 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—CALCULATED to accommodate a large family, or to occupy as a hotel or boarding-house. The Mansion House, in Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, heretofore occupied as a public house, and resorted to by citizens during the Summer months, will be sold very low to close an estate. The house is in fine order; lighted with gas; has a fine lawn and good garden; distant from other dwellings, and in the vicinity of schools, churches and post-office; mails twice a day. The greater part of the money can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. per annum, if desired. For particulars apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 57 Water-st., New-York, or to JOHN C. VAN WYCK, Fishkill Village.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—Formerly owned by C. A. Macy, situated on South-av., about 1½ miles from the depot. There are 40 acres, mostly in lawn and gardens; large substantial house, 80 feet front, with large barns, carriage house, &c., all in good order. Large grapery in full bearing, plenty of fruit. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—ON Hudson River, above Yonkers; house must be good size, all modern improvements, brick preferred, with good out-houses, shade and fruit-trees; land from one to five acres, or more, if at a bargain; must be near good schools, and within one mile from depot. State lowest price, and describe fully. Address A. B., Box No. 2,483 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—One mile from depot or seven miles from the City via Jackson-av.; 16 acres of cultivated land; large house, commodious barn, carriage-house and ice-house, with an abundance of choice fruit, shade and shrubbery. For particulars address Box No. 30 Post-office, Flushing.

NEWBURGH.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat for sale, delightfully situated, commanding a view of the Hudson from West Point to New-Hamburgh. Brick house, in Gothic style, containing all the comforts and conveniences of a city residence; grounds, three acres, tastefully laid out and planted with fruit and shade trees, stable, carriage-house, &c.
FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Terms desirable; ample grounds, covered with grove; ornamental and fruit trees; on the Hudson, unparalleled view; house brick, twenty rooms, modern improvements; carriage, ice and coachman's house; convenient to cars and boats, yet retired. Address J. J. L., Box No. 112 Times Office.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—Commanding a panorama of scenery on the Hudson for 30 miles; brick house, in Gothic style, containing all the comforts and conveniences of a City residence. Grounds, three acres, tastefully laid out, and planted with fruit and shade trees, stable, carriage-house, &c. FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

WANTED, TO LEASE OR PURCHASE, AT A MODERATE PRICE—A house and some land, within a short distance from New-York, suitable for Summer residence of a small family. Address X, Box No. 152 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED COUNTRY place in Westchester County, either on the Sound or North River. Address L. F., No. 16 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—A good cottage-built house, with front piazza and eight finished rooms, with winding stairway and a good cellar; a never-failing well of excellent water. Good carriage-house and stable, with 17½ acres of good loamy land, suitable for fruit of any kind, or trucking. A choice selection of young fruit-trees just bearing, and a good garden. The situation is two miles east of Trenton, on a good turnpike, healthy neighborhood, near school, mill, &c. Price, $3,500. Terms moderate. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN BASTOW, Hightstown, N. J.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, or to rent for the Summer, completely furnished, a country residence on the Hudson River, in the village of Peekskill, N. Y. The house contains all the modern improvements, such as gas, a bath-room, hot and cold water in every chamber, speaking-tubes, stationary wash-tubs, &c., and is thoroughly heated by steam. There is an abundance of choice fruit, a large carriage house, stable and other out-buildings. For further particulars, call on JOHN B. KITCHING, Esq., No. 16 Pine-st., or on HENRY A. SMITH, No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York, or address C. TOWNSEND, Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN TRENTON, N. J., AN ELEGANT and commodious residence, built by the owner, with all the modern improvements, situated in West State-st., the most eligible in the city. The yard is well stocked with choice fruit. A brick stable on the rear of the same, fronting on an alley. A most delightful residence, cost $19,000, built by the owner for his own use. Can be bought something less than cost. For plans and particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT CLIFTON, S. I.—House of brick, large size, and built in the best manner by day's work, with all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; fine stable, and about five acres of land, all in perfect order; location perfectly healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing; will be let for a term of three or five years from 1st of May next. Address L. M. H., Box No. 2,694 Post-office.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—Within one mile of churches and schools, with at least from six to twelve acres of land, and a variety of fruit; full particulars as to the house and outbuildings, fruit, price, &c., must be given to insure attention. Address Box No. 280 Brooklyn, N. Y., Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY H. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 12 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about three acres of land, fruit and shade trees, &c. For particulars inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to sell his farm in Seneca County, N. Y., situate adjoining the Seneca Lake, in the town of Varick, containing 248 acres of land; 50 acres woodland; no broken land or gullies; well watered, choice fruit in abundance; sold the peaches at the orchard last year for $150. I would give immediate possession, or would rent the farm for a term of years from the purchaser, for the farmer now on the farm. The farm is in first-rate condition, and one of the best wheat farms, seven miles south along the lake from Geneva. Any person wishing to have more full particulars, will address HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y. I ask for the farm, $75 per acre.

FOR SALE—A PRODUCTIVE FARM, NEAR West Bloomfield, sixteen miles from Jersey City, containing sixty-six acres, twenty-five acres in wood and pasture, balance highly improved, with choice fruit trees of all kinds and pleasantly located; well watered, with frame house and out-buildings; two miles from railroad depot—eight trains daily. This farm will be sold low and on easy terms.
A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

EXCELLENT GRAIN, HAY, TRUCK AND FRUIT FARM, 100 acres; pleasantly situated near village and depot, 17 miles in New-Jersey; large, good buildings; four valuable orchards, well timbered, fenced, &c. For sale low. Also 300 farms and country residences, ¾ to 1½ hours from City—$2,000 to $25,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 363 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 121 ACRES IN the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the depot; well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST, No. 190 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—400 ACRES OF land; 150 acres are in a high state of cultivation, 300 acres in timber land, balance in grazing land, with a number of running streams of pure water. Also, a good house and out-buildings, fruit, &c. Apply to
J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT SPOTTSWOOD, N. J., ON THE Camden and Amboy Railroad, thirty-two acres of land, a two-story and attic frame house and out-buildings; good garden, apple and other fruit trees. Price $4,500. Apply to THEODORE KIMBALL, No. 7 Nassau-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE.—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, A NEW THREE-STORY brick house No. 63 North Broad-st., 21x38, with a two-story extension containing dining-room and kitchen; it has 13 rooms, besides bath and storeroom; is handsomely finished, and possesses every convenience—gas, furnace, range, &c.; is in an airy, healthy locality, six minutes' walk from the M. & E. Depot. Rent $350.
JOHN W. TAYLOR, Newark.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—To lease a most desirable corner property, near the Everett House. Lot 25 by 100 feet; house about 60 feet deep, first class. To a party with means to extend the building over the lot or lease for 21 years, with renewal will be granted. The adjoining property, same size and description, may also be had if desired. For terms, &c., apply to WM. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STABLES SITUATED in Washington-st., between Morton and Barrow sts.; room for twenty horses; plenty of room for hay and feed; a good place for the ice-trade, express wagons or heavy trucks; rent moderate. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 170 West 50th-st., or Room No. 6, City Hall, Park, or STEPHEN R. BURRALL, No. 34 Wall-st.

RARE CHANCE—MILLINERY AND DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—Located in the business centre of the village of Glen Cove, L. I., only 30 miles from New-York. First-rate run of custom. Store and dwelling contiguous. Dwelling contains 10 nice rooms. Will be let separate if desired, or the whole will be let at $250 per year. Apply to Mr. SUDGEON, at Lord & Taylor's, Catharine-st.

TO LET—FOR A COUNTRY BOARDING-HOUSE, or to a private family, a large house, just remodeled, situated on the Orange Mountain road, two minutes' walk from depot of Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour from the City. Also, a small, plainly furnished cottage, stable attached, with one acre of land. Apply at No. 387 4th-st., near the Bowery.

TO LET—A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE FULL-sized house, on Murray Hill, second door west of 5th-av. The house has all the modern improvements, and will be thoroughly overhauled and put in complete order. Possession 1st of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY NO. 747 Broadway, through to Mercer-st. Located opposite Astor-place and near Clinton-place. This property can be had on a 10 or 12 year lease. Lot 25x200, and very eligible for a large business. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LEASE—WITH STEAM-ENGINE AND shafting, the southeast corner of Broome and Mercer sts., the five-story building, 30 by 100 feet, with counter cellar, all well adapted to manufacturing purposes. Inquire at the adjoining corner of Broadway and Broome-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock, of WM. GALE & SON.

TO LEASE AND FOR SALE.—LEASE—TWO lots N. E. corner of Desbrosses and West-st. SALE—Four lots fronting on 11th-av., north side of 34th-st., and the five street lots in rear of the same. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY building No. 294 Hudson-st., 25 feet front, 90 feet deep, occupied for 15 years as a furniture store, well adapted for that or any manufacturing business needing room. Possession immediate. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN FLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 444, 446 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x80 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE WELL-KNOWN premises No. 58 Maiden-lane, connected with No. 18 Cedar-st., occupied for many years by Messrs. Clark & Brown's eating-house. For terms and conditions, apply at No. 83 Walker-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 60 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 129 West 34th-st. For cards of admission, terms, &c., apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 56 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable store and dwelling, No. 884½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE three-story and basement house corner of Clark and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 33x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—NOS. 163, 165 and 167 Mercer-st., 60 by 100 feet. Apply at room No. 1, No. 24 Broadway.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER Let low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 186 Walker-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of S. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis*, *Germania die Reform*, *Dispatch*, *Staats Zeitung*, *Atlas*, *Medical Review*, &c.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Vénériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk of exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The man to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guaranteed a perfect cure, or no charge. Cures from six to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventive are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice, no hazarded more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while inside of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anticipation. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not cordially swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, 358 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, and 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $6; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE, PARLANT ANGLAIS, sachant faire les robes et coiffer, désire se placer comme femme de chambre; elle peut donner les meilleures recommandations. S'addresser au No. 122 Spring-st., près Greene.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND Leases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 1, 1863.

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1862 .... $2,[illegible]
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1862 .... $[illegible]
Amount of Interest received and accrued 134,713 41
Total .... $3,[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death .... $[illegible]
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, Annuities, and Surrendered and Canceled Policies .... [illegible]
Paid Sanitary Commission and War Contribution .... [illegible]
Paid for Taxes and Internal Revenue Stamps .... [illegible]
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees .... [illegible]
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c. .... [illegible]
Paid for Commissions and Agency Expenses .... [illegible]
Reduction in value of Real Estate 4,000 00
$3,586,[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank $41,341 94
Invested in Securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States .... [illegible]
Real Estate owned by the Company .... [illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages at 7 per cent. interest .... [illegible]
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest .... [illegible]
Premiums due and unpaid on Policies now in force .... [illegible]
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1863 .... [illegible]
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1863 .... [illegible]
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1863 .... [illegible]
Premiums on Policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission .... [illegible]
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company .... [illegible] —$3,586,346 97

The TRUSTEES have declared a DIVIDEND OF 35 PER CENT. UPON ALL PARTICIPATING LIFE POLICIES, now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1863, AND A PAYMENT IN CASH on and after the first Monday in March next, OF THE THIRD INSTALLMENT OF 20 PER CENT. upon dividends heretofore declared from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON, JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING, JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS, WILLIAM PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER, LORING ANDREWS,
WILLIAM BARTON, RUSSELL DART,
WM. C. DUSENBERY, WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ROBERT B. COLLINS,
HENRY K. BOGERT, PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., No. 5 St. Mark's-place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by F. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S. 1881 6 per cent. Bonds. 1874 5 per cent. Bonds. 1865 5 per cent. Bonds. 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds. 7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes. 1 year 6 per cent. Certificates. Demand Notes for duties. AND AMERICAN GOLD, BY LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen, composing the third class, were elected for three years:

M. B. SPAULDING, J. M. TOBIN,
GEO. W. POWERS, BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, OLIVER BRYAN,
ABEL K. FOSTER, MARTIN A. HOWELL,
DANIEL L. ROSS, EDWARD A. BIBBY,
FRED. C. OAKLEY, ALFRED F. ARNOLD,
F. J. HOSFORD, JOSEPH F. SANXAY.

And at subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent. and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

$15,000 WANTED FOR TEN YEARS.—Ample security in real estate will be given. Those only having the cash apply to J. N. KING, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., second floor.

$30,000 BROOKLYN CITY BONDS FOR SALE.—Six per cent. bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Capitalists seeking safe and permanent investments will find these bonds desirable. H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

$65,000 TO LOAN AT FIVE PER CENT. for one year, and at six per cent. for the following four years; on improved real estate in this City, in sums of from $5,000 to $30,000. Apply to W. R. WOOD, No. 35 Wall-st.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will pay their First Mortgage Bonds in full, at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 16, 1863, at which time interest on said bonds will cease. J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

DIVIDENDS

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Monday, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 26 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 12th, and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board. R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST. TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 31, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share has been declared on the capital stock of this company, (free from Government tax,) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Feb. 2, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE OCEAN BANK HAS THIS day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February. By order of the Board. CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, Corner of Maiden-lane. NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED A CASH DIVIDEND to Stockholders of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) PER CENT., and an Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Scrip of 1861, payable on demand.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY (60) PER CENT. on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the Profits for the year ending Jan. 31.

Scrip ready for delivery March 1. All free from Government Tax. WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 2, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 16th instant. Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th of February, both days inclusive. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 Pine-st., Jan. 29, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863. By order. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent. (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 12, 1863.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) ex. Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORner of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE, Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 21st day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street, and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH, MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 29, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM TERHUNE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber—the executor—at his place of business, No. 4 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 16, 1862. JOHN J. GLOVER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 122 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862. JAMES BLAKE, JAMES HEALEY, Executors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF FIRTH, POND & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers of the late firm will be found at the music-store of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, who are authorized to settle the accounts in liquidation. JOHN FIRTH, JOHN MAYELL, WILLIAM A. POND. New-York, Jan. 31, 1863.

In connection with the above announcement, the undersigned, the active partners in the late firm, take pleasure in stating that they have this day formed a new copartnership, under the firm of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., and having purchased the good will of the old stand, will continue the business in all its former details at No. 547 Broadway.

The greater part of the valuable catalogue, and by far the larger proportion of the extensive stock of pianofortes, musical instruments, sheet music and musical works, belonging to the late firm, is transferred to the subscribers, who invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public. WILLIAM A. POND, JOHN MAYELL. New-York, Jan. 31, 1863.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, LATE OF THE firm of Day, Lawrence & Co., (successors to Wm. Smith, Brown & Co.,) has this day become associated with Messrs. HALSTED & BALDWIN, at No. 66 Wall-st. The new firm will continue the business of NOTE, STOCK and INSURANCE BROKERAGE, under the style of LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN. DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, ROBERT W. HALSTED, SIMEON BALDWIN, JR. New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

MR. THOS. B. HIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date. New-York, Feb. 2, 1863. RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

MR. ROBERT C. BUCHAN IS A MEMBER of our firm from this date. New-York, Feb. 2, 1863. JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, AT PRESent peculiarly embarrassed, wishes to meet with a gentleman of wealth and refinement, who would be willing to loan her $250 on good security. Address for three days MRS. M. M. F., Madison-square Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL. The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Feb. 14.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $[illegible] and $[illegible]; Steerage, found with good provisions, $[illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA. TO SAIL ON SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. The A 1 British steamship MELITA, Capt. CORBETT, Carrying the U. S. Mail, will sail as above, from Pier No. 20, foot of Warren-st., North River. Price of passage, in current funds, $60. For freight or passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. Or at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 7th of March. Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL FOR BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C., ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP MARY SANFORD, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal. For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway. The AUGUSTA DINSMORE, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and sail on or about the 21st of February. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE. STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT. The steamship AMERICA or ILLINOIS will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863. For freight or passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA. The U. S. Mail sidewheel Steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. Burton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers. NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA. No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A. The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 24 of February. The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL, is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R. For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER .... Saturday .... Feb. 14
ETNA .... Saturday .... Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Saturday .... Feb. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates. For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M. FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: For the first cabin, $110; second cabin, $70; steerage, $42. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAE.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House. WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 22, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6. Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6. Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock. J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Opens at 7¼; begins at 8; over before 11. TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) Ninth time of the great romantic play, PAULINE.

At each representation crowded audiences evince the most absorbing attention and intense interest in this very exciting drama.

Horace de Beauval (his original character) .... Mr. Wallack
Henri .... Mr. Brown
Max .... Mr. Floyd
Lucien de Nerval .... Mr. Reynolds
Leon de Beauchamp .... Mr. Norton
Mathias .... Mr. Parks
Jacora .... Mr. Young
Cyril .... Mr. Parsloe
Pauline .... Mrs. Hoey
Mme. de Nerval .... Mrs. John Sefton
Gabrielle .... Miss Madeline Henriques
Harriet .... Miss Mary Barrett
Hostess .... Mrs. Reeves

THURSDAY, second night of HENRIETTE, Which attracted, on Tuesday night, a brilliant audience, who manifested their high appreciation of the comedy by loud and continuous laughter.

FRIDAY, third time, the very attractive Comedy, SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
SATURDAY, third time, HENRIETTE.
MONDAY, Feb. 16, never acted here, The celebrated comedy, MARRIED LIFE.

Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.

To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband," "The School for Scandal," and the "Road to Ruin."

WINTER GARDEN.

THIRD NIGHT OF EDWIN BOOTH.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, EDWIN BOOTH Will repeat his great role of HAMLET.

To render the performance as nearly perfect as possible, engagements have been effected, in addition to the regular company, with Mr. LAURENCE BARRETT, Mr. GEORGE JAMISON, Miss ADA CLIFTON, Mrs. WILKINSON.

THURSDAY, 12th, EDWIN BOOTH Will repeat OTHELLO.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON. SATURDAY, Feb. 14, 1863, GRAND MATINEE. At 1 o'clock. LA PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS. LE FEU AU COUVENT. Tickets $1 each; children, 50 cents. No reserved seats. Doors open at 12½. Curtain rises at 1 o'clock.

EVENING PERFORMANCE, Feb. 14, 1863. LA ROSE DE SAINT FLEUR. Operette Bouffe. Music by J. Offenbach. Complete Orchestra. UN CAPRICE. MARGOT OU LES BIENFAITS DE L'EDUCATION. Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

Office for subscription and reserved seats, H. DARBONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE. No. 485 Broadway. Director .... Carl Anschutz

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 30th Opera Night. BENEFIT OF MR. LOTTI. MARTHA. Romantic, comic Opera, in 4 acts, by Flotow. Admission: Boxes $5 and $6; orchestra and reserved seats, 75 cents; parquet and first tier, 50 cents; second tier, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA. The celebrated HAVANA OPERA COMPANY, Under the direction of MAX MARETZEK, Will commence a short season of Italian Opera ON MARCH 2.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART—NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st. The great original panorama of the MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR, every evening at 7½, and Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. Office No. 5½ Pine-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF D. W. CATLIN, DECEASED,
100 shares Fulton Bank, $30 each.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF GEO. COLGATE, DECEASED.
251 shares Tradesmen's Bank, $40 each.
45 shares Market Bank, $100 each.
60 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank, $50 each.
100 shares North River Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
50 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad, (genuine stock,) $100 each.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

5 shs. Panama R. Co.	5 shs. Man. Gas Light Co.
100 shs. Tradesmen's Bank.	20 shs. Amer. Ex. Bank.
30 shs. St. Nicholas Bank.	30 shs. Merch. Exch. Bank.
50 shs. Merch. Exch. Bk.	100 shs. Long Island Bank.
5 shs. Bk. of Commonw'th.	27 shs. New-York and New-Haven R. R. (gen. stock.)
40 shs. B'klyn Fire Ins. Co.	72 shs. Howard Fire Ins. Co.
40 shs. Corn Ex. Fire Ins. Co.	40 shs. M. & T. Fire Ins. Co.
8 shs. Jeff. Fire Ins. Co.	40 shs. Merch. Fire Ins. Co.
18 shs. Equit. Fire Ins. Co.	20 shs. Beek. Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Penn. Coal Co.	

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS AND SWISS COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Zachariah Jacques and Charles O'Connor, Executors, 31 valuable lots and Swiss cottage on St. Mary's and New-York avs., Clifton, Staten Island. The cottage is two-story frame, 50x30 feet, with a good cellar; has gas and water introduced, and the grounds are surmounted with ornamental shade trees. The lots average 25 feet front by 125 to 145 feet deep. This property is only eight minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, and three-quarters of an hour from the City Hall, New-York.

Also, a very desirable lot on 53d-st.; one lot south side of 53d-st., 60 feet east of 8th-av., 30x100 5 inches.

Maps at the office No. 5½ Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE. COSTLY BRONZES, BISQUE FIGURES, HANDSOME ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT GLASSWARE, FRENCH CHINA, SILVERWARE, &c.

A. C. TUCTLE, Auctioneer, sells TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 139 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. This sale embraces the entire house-furnishing articles, elegant works of art, &c., of the house, which is furnished throughout with everything desirable in a first-class residence. Over 600 yards of carpet, rich China cut-glass, cutlery, silverware, oak dining-room furniture, &c. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogue at house.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer—Office No. 25 Broadway.

SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE OF MAGNIFICENT Household Furniture, Rich Carpets, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, French and Bohemian Glassware, China, Silverware, &c., Superbly Carved Rosewood Pianoforte, Elegant Silver Plate, Solid Rosewood Parlor Suites, &c.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11,

At the private residence, No. 206 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extra inducements to purchasers.

Elegant rosewood seven-octave pianoforte, with all modern improvements, over-strung bass, pearl keys, cost $600; rich rosewood stool, covered in satin, and embroidered cover; three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocade and satin; rosewood etageres, splendid and costly Parian ornaments, rich vases, &c.; also a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood Turkish and easy chairs, in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved.

Chamber suites, in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, sofa beds, in fine haircloth; ten pure hair mattresses, from 40 to 50 pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.

Dining-room Furniture, consisting of fine oak extension table, silverware, rich china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, &c., with heavy cut and engraved glassware, of every description. No postponement.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF D. FANSHAW'S ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) to close the estate of Mr. D. Fanshaw, deceased, 79 lots of ground in the City of New-York, situate as follows, viz.:

5TH-AV.—5 lots on 5th-av., corner 61st-st.—3 of them park lots.
41ST-ST.—1 lot on 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.
30TH-ST.—5 lots on 30th-st., corner 2d-av.
91ST AND 92D STS.—40 lots on 91st and 92d sts., between 2d and 3d avs.
104TH-ST.—6 lots on 104th-st., near 5th-av.
105TH-ST.—2 lots on 105th-st., near 5th-av.
106TH-ST.—2 lots on 106th-st., near 5th-av.
108TH-ST.—1 lot on 108th-st., near 4th-av.

The title is undoubted, and the sale will be absolute—60 per cent. can remain on mortgage 5 or 7 years. Maps at auction room, No. 12 Pine-st. By order of the Executors. WM. FORREST, ASA L. SHIPMAN.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FRENCH CHURCH PROPERTY, CORNER FRANKLIN AND CHURCH STS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (if not previously disposed of at private sale). The valuable property of the French Episcopal Church Du St. Esprit, on the southwesterly corner of Franklin and Church sts., being 68 feet in front on Franklin st. and 160 feet on Church st. The attention of capitalists is called to this property, as affording a good opportunity for investment. Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, Auctioneers.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the well-built four-story brick house and lot No. 34 West 37th-st.; the house is 25 by 40 feet, and inclosed piazza, in good order; has gas, baths, &c. Terms to suit. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneers. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.

THERE WILL BE NO PERFORMANCE THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING. FOURTH WEEK of the triumphantly brilliant engagement of THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE, MISS BATEMAN.

Mr. Wheatley begs to announce that in consequence of the unprecedented success Miss Bateman has achieved in her original character of the JEWISH MAIDEN, In the beautiful romantic play entitled LEAH, THE FORSAKEN, he has prevailed upon her to continue her engagement for another week beyond the term of four weeks for which his contract with this distinguished artiste was at first made. Mr. Wheatley has not effected this reëngagement without difficulty and expense, as arrangements had been entered into with other parties; but he was resolved that nothing should prevent his compliance with the universal wish that THE WONDERFUL IMPERSONATION which has attracted the most intelligent, refined and fashionable audiences ever assembled in this City, should not be withdrawn until the latest possible moment.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings will be presented the beautiful play, entitled LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. Translated from the German of Mosenthal especially for Miss Bateman. The original play has attained a classic European celebrity, and it has been reserved for our young American tragedienne to give it an unfading popularity on the transatlantic stage.

Superb and exquisite Scenery by Mr. J. B. Selwyn.

Original Music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

Characteristic Dresses and Appointments by Messrs. Phillips and Wallis.

LEAH, the Jewess .... MISS BATEMAN

and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. G. Andrews, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chanfrau, Sherrett, and the admirable chorus.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾. Performances conclude at 10½ o'clock, affording ample time for cars, stages, &c.

In consequence of the GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS, the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In accordance with an agreement previously made, Miss Bateman has kindly yielded her right to the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 11, in favor of the Arion Society, which on that night will give a grand fancy ball.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; commence quarter before 8 o'clock. TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT. GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW BURLESQUE. SIXTH WEEK Of the successful engagement of MRS. JOHN WOOD, QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.

A new version of Blanche's Fairy Extravaganza THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS, compiled and revised by Mr. Charles Walcot, Sen., in which MRS. JOHN WOOD has a part of double the interest and importance of any single character in the original piece. All the admirable language and situations have been retained, and new characters and incidents introduced, with a view of giving extended scope to her inimitable talent.

MR. WALCOT, Sen. .... as .... THE KING.

THE ARAB GIANT will sustain a speaking part.

Splendid new scenery, machinery, dresses and decorations, new musical selections, &c., &c.

QUEEN LUCIDORA .... MRS. JOHN WOOD
PAGE PITCHIN .... MRS. JOHN WOOD
A JEW PEDDLER .... MRS. JOHN WOOD
King Lachrymose .... Mr. Walcot, Sen.
Giant Galifron .... The Arab Giant

With an excellent cast of characters, a powerful chorus and numerous corps de ballet.

To commence with the Comedietta of SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

Office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GERMAN GRAND OPERA. SECOND PERFORMANCE IN BROOKLYN. NINETY-SECOND OPERA NIGHT. SATURDAY, FEB. 14, FIDELIO. Box office now open. CARL ANSCHUTZ .... Director.

PROMENADE CONCERT! In aid of the VOSBURGH MONUMENT FUND!

The above Concert, under the auspices of the SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., Will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC! St. Valentine's night, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1863.

DODWORTH'S FULL 71ST REGIMENT BAND!

Tickets 50 cents each, and can be obtained of any member of the Regiment, at the hotels and music stores, and at the door on the evening. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURES.

LECTURE IN AID OF THE SOLDIERS' FUND ASSOCIATION.—CHAS. C. BREWER, Pastor of the Christian Church, No. 74 West 17th-st., will deliver a lecture, entitled Contrasts and Parallels of Rebellion, in said church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 11th inst.

This Society has labored for the last year for the sick and wounded soldiers of our armies, and is now in need of funds to continue its work.

Tickets, 25 cents each, may be procured at the door, on the evening of the lecture. To commence at 8 o'clock.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The closing lecture of the present course will be delivered by Dr. McGOWAN, Irving Hall, Irving-Place, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—The Lecturer's Observations and Experience while Residing in Japan—with illustrations.

DEVELOPMENTS EXTRAORDINARY.—Practical Experiments. Lecture by BENJAMIN HARRISON, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1863, at 7¾ o'clock. Admission 25 cents, to pay expenses of lighting the Hall, &c. Tickets at No. 804 Broadway, and at the door.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The seventy-eighth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution, for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences, and in Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering, will commence Feb. 12, 1863, when students will be admitted to advanced standing in the two lower classes.

The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 219 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 219 4th-st.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commenced Feb. 2. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

A PROFESSOR OF PIANO AND SINGING has vacancies for three pupils, who will be received at greatly reduced rates; would also attend a singing class in town or vicinity. For particulars, address at once Prof. MAR, Box No. 163 Times Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE, BY A competent teacher, under the supervision of an eminent professor. Terms, $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 873 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A LADY, WHO HAS devoted several years to the business of instruction, and who is possessed of the most flattering testimonials as to her ability and success as a teacher, would be pleased to find a home for a short time in an institution or family for which her services would be given as a compensation. She is also competent and would be willing to accept the supervision of a small household. In either of the above capacities, the advertiser believes that the duties would be so faithfully performed as to elicit the approbation of her employers. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address W., No. 261 Fulton-av., corner of Carleton-av., Brooklyn.

VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF UNIversity education, and large general reading, prevented by ill-health from teaching in the schools, desires engagements as above; particular attention given to studies in history and English literature; excellent references. Address I. J. K., Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN LAdy, a native of Saxony, to teach German and music in compensation for board and lodging. Application can be made, for a few days, at No. 12 East 18th-st.

VALENTINES.

NO MORE ANTEDELUVIAN VALENTINES. STRONG'S NOVELTIES.

Away with old worn out designs!
Down with hackneyed Valentines!
Go to STRONG'S whose pictures all
Are unique—original.
Poetry, by genius wrought,
Prose replete with tender thought,
Humor that might well delight
E'en a sour-faced anchorite,
And pictorial displays
That would Comus' self amaze,
STRONG is offering on the shrine
Of Love's saint, SAINT VALENTINE.

T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—THE Sunday school attached to the Methodist Protestant Church, Attorney-st., will celebrate their twenty-eighth anniversary THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 11, 1863. Doors open at 6 o'clock; exercises to commence at 7. Tickets 25 cents, which may be had at the door.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS, embracing the wonderful and extraordinary LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, OR RIVER HORSE, FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT, THE GREAT BEHEMOTH, so frequently mentioned in the Book of Job, where it is declared that "UPON EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE." The first and only animal of the kind ever exhibited in America. He is to be seen at all hours, every day and evening, and is exhibited by HIS NATIVE EGYPTIAN KEEPER, who is himself a curiosity, as an interesting specimen of that ancient race of men.

Also, to be seen at all hours, THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION, the only animal of the kind ever captured alive, the MONARCH OF THE OCEAN, as the LION IS THE KING OF THE FOREST. He is the noblest animal on earth. WEIGHS OVER 1,200 POUNDS, AND EATS 60 POUNDS OF FISH DAILY! WHAT IS IT? OR MAN-MONKEY. ALBINO FAMILY, FROM MADAGASCAR. MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, the largest ever captured alive. GRAND AQUARIA, with its beautiful living COLORED FISH; SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c., &c. BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA, PHANTOM.

And the elegant comedietta, THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. Every Afternoon and Evening, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies $10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman 5 00
Ladies' Tickets 2 00
Minors under 15 years of age 2 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 59th-st. and 5th-av.

FAIRS.

LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Church of St. George the Martyr, will commence at the room, Broadway, corner of 29th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock, and will be kept open day and evening for one week. Admission 10 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 5th-av., New-York. No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 201 4th-av., near 23d-st. Classes for ladies, misses and masters at 4 o'clock P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Classes formed at other times, morning, afternoon or evening, and private lessons given every day to suit patrons.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Pupils can enter at any time. Same terms as preceding years.

BALLS.

LIGHT GUARD BALL. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, 1863. NEW AND MAGNIFICENT DECORATIONS. DODWORTH'S MAMMOTH BANDS. TICKETS $5, Admitting a gentleman and ladies. For sale at all the music stores and hotels.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—Ball parties can be accommodated at the MAISON DOREE, during the night, as the restaurant will be kept open all night on the 12th inst. F. MARTINEZ, No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., New-York.

The subscriber, having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, (which firm was dissolved on the 26th of January,) and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano-Forte material owned by his brother, EDWARD G. BRADBURY, in the said firm, is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes.

Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, and having a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, he is enabled to manufacture Piano-Fortes of unequaled tone and durability.

A fine assortment of elegant instruments now on hand and for sale at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts. NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS. B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.

Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices. Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

PIANOS.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Pianos, at the new warerooms of HAINES BROS., No. 759 Broadway, just below Stewart's new store. These instruments embrace all the late improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, all made of the very best seasoned materials, and are now acknowledged to be equal to any made for depth and purity of tone, and are fully warranted for five years.

N. B.—First-class pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased within one year. HAINES BROS., No. 759 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—Recommended by Zundel, Morgan, Chas. Wels, Wollenhaupt, Wolfsohn, Mosenthal, Magrath, Flint, Thos. Hagen, Wm. Mason and others of the most distinguished organists, as "the best instruments of their class." Prices $60 to $400 each. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st. MASON BROTHERS.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 88 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—SEVEN-OCTAVE pianos, superior in richness, depth and brilliancy of tone, with light, powerful and elastic touch, iron frame, overstrung bass, from $175 to $250. Also, durable second-hand pianos. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

A GENTLEMAN VERY MUCH IN WANT of money will sell a superb $500 7-octave rosewood piano for $200, only used a few weeks; elegant carved case and legs, grand action, &c. Call at the residence, No. 124 East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE Piano Fortes, for two hundred and ten dollars, for sale at No. 726 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every particular.

A TENOR SINGER, SIGHT READER, familiar with the Episcopal service, will accept an engagement from the 1st of May or immediately, as subordinate or director of a quartette or promiscuous choir; boys trained for the choir and taught to read notes by a simple method in a short time; refers to his present choir. Address TENOR, for five days, Box No. 2,160 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SOPRANO, FOR THE CHOIR OF St. Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn, E. D. Apply to C. W. MELVILLE, 129 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

TO MUSIC AND PIANO DEALERS.—A Pianist, acquainted with every branch of the trade, desires a situation as salesman; a moderate salary will be accepted. Address SALESMAN, No. 36 6th-st.

EXPRESSES.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO bring to the notice of the business and private community of this City that they have this day established themselves under the firm and style of NOBBE BROTHERS & CO., for the purpose of transacting an EUROPEAN EXPRESS AND GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, in connection with their old established houses in BREMEN AND HAMBURG. J. NIEMEYER, A. NOBBE. OFFICE NO. 39 NASSAU-ST. New-York, Feb. 1, 1863.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase plain and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 253 East 23d-st., near 2d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

THE LOVING LILLIPUTIANS

WARREN-THUMBIANA.

Marriage of General Tom Thumb and the Queen of Beauty.

Who They Are, What They Have Done, Where They Came from, Where They Are Going.

Their Courtship and Wedding—Ceremonies, Presents, Crowds of People.

THE RECEPTION—THE SERENADE.

Those who did and those who did not attend the wedding of Gen. Thomas Thumb and Queen Lavinia Warren composed the population of this great Metropolis yesterday, and thenceforth religious and civil parties sink into comparative insignificance before this one arbitrating query of fate—Did you or did you not see Tom Thumb married?

The Scriptures tell us that a little matter kindleth a great flame, and that being the case, no one need be surprised that two little matters should create such a tremendous hullabaloo, such a *furore* of excitement, such an intensity of interest in the feminine world of New-York and its neighborhood, as have the loves of our Lilliputians. We say "feminine world," because there were more than twenty thousand women in this City yesterday morning up and dressed an hour and a half before their usual time, solely and simply because of the approaching nuptials of Mr. Stratton and Miss Warren. They didn't all have cards of admission, oh no, but it wasn't their fault. Fathers were flattered, husbands were hectored, brothers were bullied and cousins were cozened into buying, begging, borrowing, in some way or other *getting* tickets of admission to the grand affair.

The marriage of Gen. Tom Thumb cannot be treated as an affair of no moment—in some respects it is most momentous. Next to Louis Napoleon, there is no one person better known by reputation to high and low, rich and poor, than he.

THUMB WAS BORN,

(so runs the legend,) of poor but honest parents, on the 4th of February, 1838, in the pleasant burgh of Bridgeport, Conn. At his birth he weighed nine pounds and a half, so that he bid fair to become a bouncing boy. He grew steadily until he attained the age of eighteen months, when nature put a veto on his upward progress, and ordered him forever afterward to remain in *statu quo*. When he was two years old, persons fancied that he had not grown an inch for some time; measures were resorted to for the purpose of ascertaining his stationary condition, but although in every other respect he improved with rapidity, not a hair's breadth was added to his stature. Calisthenics couldn't help him, and

"*Physicians were in vain.*"

That he was no longer, no shorter, no heavier, but much handsomer, was accredited to him by every one. His appetite increased, he never complained of illness, but partook freely of ordinary food, enjoyed refreshing sleep, and has always enjoyed perfect health, with the exception of those slight colds to which the most robust are liable. His parents have had other children, who are of the ordinary size. In fact, there is nothing in his history or appearance, or in that of his family, which furnishes the slightest clue to the astonishing phenomena which are presented by his miniature features and frame.

He kept up his growing operations only till he had attained the height of thirty-one inches, and the weight of twenty-nine pounds. At the age of ten or thereabouts, Mr. Barnum, the Museumite found him out, and brought him out, and has kept him out ever since. His tour through the States, through England and over the Continent are matters of record in the newspapers and of remembrance with the elders of our community, but for the benefit of our youthful readers we will state, that the little General, (who was christened Tom Thumb after the little Skeesicks of the Fairy Tale with whom all children are of course familiar,) met with the most unbounded success here, was greeted with affectionate enthusiasm and enthusiastic affection by the Queen of England, was courted and *fêted* by Louis Philippe and his *suite*, was treated most handsomely by every one with whom he came in contact, and came home laden with gifts the exponents of royal favor, and with pockets filled with yellow-boys. Since then he has remained at ease with his parents in Bridgeport, living on his money, conducting himself with eminent propriety, and developing into a good citizen, a sensible man, a good fellow generally.

THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY.

Miss Lavinia Warren Bump, is a native of Middleboro', Massachusetts, where she was born on the 31st of October, 1842. She too is the child of ordinarily sized persons, and has brothers and sisters of customary dimensions. She has, however, a little sister, Minnie Warren, who though sixteen years of age, is the smallest woman in the world. Of her, more anon. The little queen, until she became one year old, grew as children generally do at that age, but from that time she increased in stature slowly, and ceased growing entirely when she was ten years of age. She attended school regularly, and found no difficulty in keeping up with the members of her classes. At home, her mother taught her to sew, knit, cook and do all manner of housework, making her really a good housekeeper. She also has a knowledge of fancy work, practiced by ladies who have the leisure to devote themselves to it. She is, in a word, an accomplished lady—intelligent, pleasant, modest and agreeable. She is very lively in conversation, and speaks with all the confidence, and even wit, of an accomplished and talented woman. She is fond of poetry, music, eloquence, and the fine arts generally; indeed, she is quite as charming mentally as she is physically. Her eye is bright, her smile sweet, her hair dark, and her figure perfection itself.

Really, she, so far as she goes, is externally all that the most fastidious of the lords of creation could desire, and if all that is told of her feminine virtues be correct, she will prove to the gallant Tom a treasure far better than greenbacks, and one which moth can't corrupt, though thieves might possibly steal her.

But a few months since she was discovered by Mr. Barnum, and though on the eve of departure for Europe, engaged herself to him for a brief exhibition at the Museum. While at Boston she was

INTRODUCED TO THE GENERAL.

She encountered her destiny—she met her "gray-eyed man." Tom, while gazing at her through the chill atmosphere of Boston, alternately shivered and quivered. He literally fell desperately in love with her, and vowed his little vows, backed by the sternest of oaths. Commodore Nutt was also in a condition which school-girls entitle "cracked." He forgot the disparity of age, and thought only of the charms of his admiration. He grew pale, thin and melancholy, for a while, but like most men, soon recovered his spirits, and became the staunch friend again of the high contracting parties. The General and the Queen loved wisely, and after consultation with their mutual friend, protector and exhibitor, Mr. Barnum, determined to do nothing rashly, but to submit the entire matter, with all due respect, to Mr. and Mrs. Bump. Inquiries concerning the "life and character of Gen. T. Thumb," met with favorable responses, and the parental consent was given, the plighted troth was made, the ante-bridal preparations, and the advertisements of

"Only one week,
Only one week,"

were put forth.

It can't be worth while to allude, or more than allude, to the thousand-and-one attentions paid by Mr. Stratton to the bride-elect; he did just as any other man would do under like circumstances, with the possible exception that his admiration was an all-time affair, public as well as private.

It was at first determined to make the affair strictly a private one, but the public desire was so great to see them that Mr. Barnum, who has kept modestly in the back ground, was compelled to yield to the pressure. Bishop Potter, the venerable prelate who supervises the doings of the Episcopacy of this Diocese, was the clergyman selected for the performance of the ceremony. After a personal inspection of the Lilliputian pair the Bishop consented, and named Trinity Chapel as the place. Rev. Mr. Dix, recently appointed Rector of Trinity Parish, didn't see the propriety of the Bishop's decree, and put down his foot, vetoing the use of the church for the purpose. His reasons, whether mental, moral or physical, have not as yet been made public, nor do we imagine there is the least curiosity regarding them. Another church was readily found, and the arrangements for the wedding went smoothly on, until the Bishop discovered that there was "too much publicity given to the affair," and backed out from the agreement, but his place was supplied.

Every artisan of New-York, every tradesman of Gotham, thought it would be a fine opportunity to obtain a little gratuitous advertising, and rushed frantically into the presentation line; snobs and nabobs followed suit, and the town rang with vague reports of the richness, the elegance, the superlative magnificence of the presents given by Messrs. this, that or the other, to the dear little Queen of Beauty.

Regardless of all this, Time moved slowly but steadily on. The day approached, it dawned magnificently, and with the glad warmth of Springtime in its rays.

THE WEDDING

took place yesterday, at 12½ o'clock, in Grace Church, on Broadway, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Willey, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of this City. The Church was comfortably filled by an audience comprising representatives of each and every strata of New-York's respectable society. There were very many elegantly dressed ladies, and quite as many who paid but little respect either to the request of the inviter, the customary rules of *etiquette*, or the obvious proprieties of the occasion. It can hardly be considered the correct thing to newspaperize the presence of private individuals, however conspicuously placed or dressed, but the appearance of Maj.-Gen. Burnside we may mention with propriety. The gallant soldier looked well and hearty, and received the evident regard of the audience with ease and dignity. There were but few reserved seats, the entire church edifice being open to the guests, with the exception of a few seats reserved for the bridal *state*, and friends of the parties.

Previous to the entrance of the bridal party, Mr. Morgan relieved the weary waiters by performing, as few beside him can, the following upon the organ: Overture to William Tell, Overture to Oberon, Grand March of Tannhauser, Selection from Meyerbeer, Voluntary. Frequent cries of "They come!" started each and every one upon his feet, but until the hand indicated the hour of half after twelve, there were no signs of the little ones.

At last

THEY CAME.

Preceding them was the self-possessed, the self-poised, the shrewd-eyed, kindly-faced Barnum—Barnum, the Prince of Showmen, the manager of the affair, which is, in his own word, "the biggest little thing that was ever known." After the General and the Queen, followed Com. Nutt, the groomsman, and Miss Minnie Warren, the bridesmaid. An instantaneous uprising ensued; all looked, few saw; many stood upon the seats, others stood upon stools placed on the seats; by many good breeding was forgotten, by very many the sanctity of the occasion and the sacredness of the ceremonies were entirely ignored. As the little party toddled up the aisle a sense of the ludicrous seemed to hit many a bump of fun and irrepressible and unpleasantly audible giggle ran through the church.

After a moment's reflection, the most absolute silence was maintained and the bride and groom, supported by the bridesmaid and groomsman, stood upon an elevated platform facing the altar, where stood the officiating ministers.

TOM THUMB

Looked cheerfully serene in full evening dress; his hair was curled and frizzled; his appearance that of a little old man in whom the juices of life were yet rich, and whose jolly days were not yet done.

QUEEN LAVINIA

Appeared, soberly speaking, to great advantage. Her head was overladen by the absurdities of fashion, and her hair-rig generally was not marked with good taste, but her *tout ensemble*, her whole, was singularly attractive. "Her dress was of rich white satin made *décolletté*, the skirt trailing half a yard and trimmed with [illegible] of satin tulle and applique, the lace flounce [illegible] nearly the depth of half a yard. The corsage [illegible] bridal veil was to match. Her hair was arranged [illegible] in front and relieve in double rolls, the back [illegible] forming the outspread wings of a butterfly, [illegible] lengthened as to almost touch, the ears in the centre of these was placed the *chats d'eau*. The point lace bridal veil was tastefully entwined in three elaborate bandeaux, and was surmounted in front by a diamond star corresponding with the set of diamonds worn by the bride, over which was a crescent (or half) wreath of natural orange blossoms. The bouquet de corsage was of natural flowers in star design, as was also the bride's bouquet. This differed from most star bouquets, from the fact that the spaces were left open between the points and edges gracefully tinged. White satin slippers with rosettes of white satin, trimmed with seed pearls and lace, and a point lace handkerchief, completed the bride's *petite* and very tasteful costume. Her jewels attracted much attention. The brooch consisted of a cluster in form of a star. The ear-rings are solitaries with pear shaped pendants. The veil was fastened with two diamond hair-pins, with three pendants to each. The bracelets correspond with the brooch, and are of star design. The necklace was superb, forming leaves of diamonds, each diamond and accompanying pendant resembling sparkling dew-drops.

Altogether she seemed exceedingly pretty, and her manner, like that of the General, was quiet, modest and proper.

MISS MINIE WARREN.

The bridesmaid, is the dearest little duck of a creature on the face of the globe. She is sweet sixteen and short; her face is pretty, her form good, her manners pleasing, and her natural ability above mediocrity. She was dressed in a white silk skirt with a white illusion over-dress, trimmed half-way up the skirt with bouillons of the same material dotted with pink rosebuds. The corsage was decollette with berthie to match. Her hair was curled and ornamented with a wreath of pink buds. She wore a diamond necklace, ear-rings and brooch of plain pattern but very rich, and conducted herself with the most absolute propriety.

THE COMMODORE

looked ill. The absurd reports concerning his jealousy and all that are grounded upon an exceedingly ill-bred habit of jesting at the expense of others, in which some people delight to indulge. He probably had a little "round pain," and needed not that the "collect for the day" should be read as a reminder of his misery. He was dressed like the General, and behaved as well.

The service was performed in the usual manner, the responses being given by the happy pair in tones distinct and audible, without flush, flourish or nonsense. They were married as they should be, and all things were done decently and in order.

The bride was given away by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, of Middleboro, with grace and dignity, and the gift was accepted by the gallant General, with every indication of grateful joy.

After the Benediction was pronounced, the General honestly kissed his wife, and in the presence of the entire audience bestowed upon her the "killing glance" with which he has, in days gone by, captivated so many millions of equally susceptible damsels.

After a moments' tarrying, while Morgan's organ rolled out the delicious reminiscences of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," they marched down the aisle arm in arm, and man and wife.

Long before the hour appointed for the ceremony, a great concourse had gathered

OUTSIDE THE CHURCH,

and that portion of Broadway between Union-square and Ninth-street was literally crowded, if not packed, with an eager and expectant populace. All classes of society were represented, not excluding the "spectacle man" and the woman retailer of apples. As the time approached for the ceremony of the nuptials, the crowd increased in density, every one exhibiting the most impatient desire to catch a glimpse at the happy pair when they should arrive. All the buildings in the vicinity of the church were made subservient to the general curiosity, and not a door, or window, or balcony, which would in the least facilitate view, but was put into practical service. The smiling faces of the thousands of fair ladies thus assembled contributed not a little to the attractiveness and joyfulness of the occasion. The system of police was admirably executed. Order was preserved throughout the entire proceedings, and a general good feeling seemed to exist among the people. Stages, and all vehicles excepting the carriages which contained invited guests and holders of tickets, were turned off Broadway at Ninth-street below the church, and at Twelfth-street above. In the intermediate space, and near each sidewalk, were stationed lines of policemen, who succeeded in maintaining their position until nearly noon, when the multitude became so vast that they were obliged to form new lines nearer the centre of the street. The open space was then barely of sufficient width to admit of the free passage of carriages, but the drivers threaded their way through, notwithstanding the slight inconveniences which opposed them. To place a correct estimate upon the number of carriages that passed through the line, unless a person stood by and counted them one by one, would be impossible. There was one unbroken chain of them for over two hours preceding the arrival of the "little couple."

From the steps of the church to the outer edge of the walk was spread a single width of tapestry. Upon each side stood a file of policemen, and at the lower end were stationed three others whose special duty was to assist the guests in alighting from their carriages. That they appreciated the pleasant task was evident from the happy expression of their countenances and the genial suavity of their manners.

At 12 o'clock the carriage containing the bride and bridegroom; also, Commodore Nutt and the sister of the bride, came rolling along very much to the relief of the outsiders. When the carriage had stopped, a general rush was made to get nearer it. Curiosity and excitement seemed to be unbounded for the time, and it was with the most strenuous exertions that the policemen could hold in check the determined and resolute crowd. It was not until the *party had passed into the church that the confusion* could be quieted and order restored. The crowd remained patient for the succeeding half hour, at the expiration of which time the marriage ceremony was completed and Mr. and Mrs. Stratton—formerly Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren—preceded by the bridesmaid and brideman, again made their appearance to take the carriage. Another jam, another pressure and another stampede, was the consequence. The former eagerness of the multitude was again manifest, and did not even subside when the carriage had got several blocks off. It is not necessary to mention here of the shouts and yells and screeches with which the junior portion of the throng hailed the happy couple as they entered and left the church. Although it may seem ridiculous, yet it is nevertheless true, that hundreds of persons, including adults, ran after the carriage, not diminishing their speed until the Metropolitan Hotel had been reached.

The appearance of Broadway between the church and the hotel was similar to that observed on the day of the cable celebration. The sidewalks were crowded, and the windows of the buildings on each side were thronged. The centre of attraction was in the vicinity of the Metropolitan Hotel, whither the married pair had arrived, and at which place the reception was to be given.

THE MASS OUTSIDE THE HOTEL.

Policemen were detailed to preserve order in the vicinity of the hotel, as well as of the church. Vehicles were turned off the main thoroughfare at Houston and Spring streets, and the long line of carriages which was noticed at the church, came pouring down toward the place of reception. The crowd followed, and in less than fifteen minutes the street in front of the hotel block was completely choked with human beings. Upon each side of the hotel entrance was displayed the American colors, as was also the National flag upon the roof of the building. The inmates of the carriages, as they alighted, were closely scrutinized by the outsiders, many of whom naturally envied the good fortune which entitled their inferior, perhaps, in social standing to congratulate the married party. Pickpockets, as usual, were busy plying their avocation. Two of that "genteel profession," however, were discovered in the act, and taken to the station-house.

The crowd, becoming convinced that they might possibly have to wait longer than would be agreeable to see the objects of their curiosity, wisely concluded to disperse, but not until they had witnessed the last of the carriages. In the course of a few hours the stages were allowed to proceed by the hotel, and between that time and evening the world in that quarter seemed to revolve after its accustomed method.

The breath-expurgating, crinoline-crushing, bunion-pinching mass of conglomerated humanity that rushed eagerly to view other portions of the all-absorbing ceremonies, likewise congregated at

THE BRIDAL RECEPTION AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

the late residence of the Japanese Princes—the scene of the great Japanese ball—the ball of balls. Of course, the *élite*, the *crême de la crême*, the upper ten, the *bon ton*, the select few—the very F. F.'s of the City—nay, of the country—together with many, very many, of what are called "citizens generally," found means of being present to view the Lilliputian welcome. The friends of the Messrs. Leland—whose name is legion—stowed themselves in every available nook and corner of the house, and lined the passageways from the hall to the bridal chamber with rows of peering, anxious, inquisitive and expectant eyes—whose gauntlet few could run without the stoutest of hearts and steadiest of nerves.

Now, the General—by which we mean the happy bridegroom, Tom Thumb—or Charles Stratton, Esq.,—while he is not celebrated as a Pascal, a Grotius, a Kirk White, a Colburn, or an Admirable Crichton—if he knows anything, knows what's what in a crowd. He—if any one—can endure the flashing artillery of ten thousand eyes—the running fire of ten thousand comments—the bombardment with admiring exclamations, which the hero of such a scene must endure. He, therefore, looked, not unusually astonished—nor remarkably surprised—but as pleased and joyful, and smiling, and jolly as the happiest of happy bridegrooms might, when he finally reached the Metropolitan Hotel,

AFTER THE CEREMONY,

and toddled through the crowd and climbed the stairs, gallantly helping up his bride, and keeping close at the heels of the sturdy M. P.'s, who portentously cleared the way—the *avant couriers* of diminutive greatness. Then the crush of crinoline, the jostling jam, the skeleton-compressing crowd—enlivened tenfold by the excitement of the moment—swarmed in the passageways and stairways of the house, greeting the pigmy pair with welcome words, with God-speeds, and mirthful comments, and imposing exclamation points. The even more wonderfully infinitesimal appearance of the bridesmaid, Miss Minnie, and the automatic groomsman, Commodore Nutt—the $30,000 Nutt—but heightened the interest, increased the wonder, and revivified the already compact mass of wondering spectators. Every vision was strained to obtain the earliest and latest view of the dwarfy couple, who pursued the even tenor of their way, diligently climbing the stairs, until at last they disappeared in the sanctum sanctorum of the bridal chamber, to prepare for the

FORMALITIES OF THE RECEPTION,

which comprised the most interesting exercises of the succeeding two hours. The spacious parlors of the Metropolitan were all thrown open to the guests, who had assembled in large numbers even previous to the arrival of the microscopic hosts, and kept pouring in as rapidly as the disentangling of the almost inextricable mass of carriages at the church would permit. There was no special

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS,

as, after entering the favored precincts of the reception-rooms, the guests were at liberty to pursue the bent of their inclinations, it was amusing to stand at the head of the staircase and witness the perpetual bewilderment of the newcomers as they reached the top step, and looked inquiringly about with a view *to see what was the best method of seeing all that was to be seen. All were left to find out as best they* could, and generally proceeded to circulate at a venture among the motley crowd; for such a confusion of toilettes is unparalleled except in the confusion of tongues at the Tower of Babel.

The *coup d'œil* of the assemblage was novel and pleasing, and presented a cosmopolitan as well as Metropolitan *ensemblance*, but rarely to be seen. The exquisite and the artisan, the lady of twenty and the lady of fifty, the habiliments of street, dining-room, drawing-room, and almost of nursery, commingled in charming confusion, out-Barnuming Barnum in their unsurpassed conglomeration of all specimens of humanity. The weary minutes seemed hours while the tiny couple were making their toilettes, and in the meanwhile the main interest centered in the

EXHIBITION OF BRIDAL PRESENTS,

which, vigilantly guarded by stout policemen, were to be seen in the whilom reading room—now transformed into a gay and festive scene. The main attraction was, of course, the jewelry case, with the contributions from Ball & Black's, Tiffany's, and others; the exquisite confectionery tower from Parkinson's caramel depot; the munificent bridal cake, with its delightful four cupids or quarterus; the gorgeous fruits and delicious wines in the cornucopia basket, from No. 585 Broadway; the fragrant bouquet from Geo. Brown; the neatly carved easy chair from No. 547 Broadway; the costly set of ermine from C. G. Gunther; the fans from Mrs. Cripps, and an *incog.* lady; the pair of slippers from Edwin Booth; the set of charms from August Belmont; the coral jewelry from J. A. Clark; the pearl ring from Mr. Mott; the locket and chain from Mrs. Belmont; the wonderful bird watch; the full tea set of five silver pieces lined with gold, from Mrs. James Gordon Bennett; the silver watch and cups from Mrs. Livingston; and *ad libitum* silver spoons, castors, forks, nut pickers and napkin rings enough to make the newly married humming birds sing most discordant notes when the United States tax gatherer comes to collect the Government tax on plate. The tax alone on such a mass of silver and gold is enough to make even the miniature Crœsus and his wife feel poor. But among the presents we must not forget the elegantly carved, neatly mounted billiard table, with the inlaid cues and minute balls—the very balls, by the way, that the famed Berger played with during his exhibitions in this City. The entire establishment is valued at $400, and is in every way calculated for the convenient exercise of the recipients in the healthful game of billiards. The gift is accompanied by copies of Phelan's *Manual of Billiards*, so that if the General and his wife don't know how to play they can soon learn.

Then there were also the following:

The miniature silver horse and chariot by Tiffany & Co. The vehicle is ornamented with rubies. The eyes of the charger being garnet. The whole is in the chastest style of filagree work and is a model of beauty and art. Dr. Henry Raillons, a magnificent church service, mounted in gold. A set of silver salt cellars, with silver castor, presented by Mrs. Stratton. Mrs. Quackenbush, a set of coffee spoons, silver, plated with gold. C. A. Phelps, set of salt cellars and spoons. Madame Tilman, head-dress of white feathers elegantly worked, the head-piece forming a butterfly. A similar head-dress, composed of red feathers, was presented by the same lady to Miss Minnie Warren, all of which were very nice, excepting the common affair of a cradel with which some person of little wit and less modesty encumbered the table.

The buzz of conversation was soon hushed by the news which rapidly spread through the room—"They are coming," and there was a general rush to see the Brobdignagian (!) bride and groom descend the stairs and proceed to the reception rooms. They

CAME TRIPPING DOWN THE STEPS,

And melted like quicksilver through the yielding crowd, which rained down upon them a shower of compliments and a storm of searching glances. "Isn't she pretty!" "How graceful!" "How beautiful!" "How queenly!" "How matronly!" "How charming!" "Dear little creatures!" "Was there ever anything so lovely?" "Was there ever such a picture?" "Isn't it nice?" "What a manly bearing he has!" "It's like a fairy scene!" "Isn't it wonderful?" "Did you ever?" &c., &c. Amid all of which, piloted by the smiling Barnum, the smiling twins—for such they seemed, were eventually guided to their pedestal—the piano—on which they were speedily raised by the athletic Dibble, and all was ready for

RECEIVING THE VISITORS

with a nod, or a shake of the head, as the circumstances might prompt. The General and his lady had a smile and a bow for all, and *manifested so much spirit, gaiety and life*, that all were charmed beyond measure; in fact, Mr. and Mrs. Stratton acted as if they had been in the habit of being married. The veteran Commodore Nutt occupied his position on the right of the groom, and the *petite* Minnie Warren on the left of the bride, with becoming gravity, and were likewise the centre of attraction. Of course there were many suggestions that they would form the next match, to all of which they replied good-naturedly.

THE RECEPTION WAS A SUCCESS,

as, of course, it was expected to be when Barnum was the head and front of the offending. The brilliant assemblage, the delicious music, the merry laughter, the surging sea of laces, tulle, silk, satin, broadcloth, *moire antique*, muslin, velvet, furs and fine feathers of every imaginable hue and material, have been unsurpassed even in the gorgeous halls of the Metropolitan. All that the Messrs. Leland could do for the guests was done, and if a hundred or so did accidentally stray into the dining room, it seemed to be considered in the programme. All was hilarity, jocularity, fun, amusement and the acme of enjoyment, down to the happy moment when the twain retired.

THE SERENADE.

At 10½ o'clock P. M., a band of music, consisting of eight pieces, congregated in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, and played "The Land of the Brave and the Home of the Free." About five hundred people were soon collected, and shortly afterward the Lilliputian pair appeared upon the balcony, to the great delight of the crowd below. When the music had ceased, Gen. Thumb bowed his acknowledgments to the assemblage and said "Good night all." His bride then advanced and waved a kiss to the company, after which the bridal pair retired.

It is understood that the little General and his wife will proceed to Washington to-morrow. They will remain in that city for a few days, and then proceed to their home at Bridgeport, Conn., where they will hold a reception. In about two weeks they will sail for England, in which country they will doubtless receive the special favor of Queen Victoria. The General will be attended by his valet and the bride by her newly-appointed maid.

DEMOCRATIC UNION ASSOCIATION.

SPEECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

Secession Leaders in the Wrong—The War Must be Prosecuted—No Mediation—Die First, &c.

The Headquarters of the Democratic Union Association, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, were crowded last evening, to listen to an address from Mr. John Van Buren. Although the house was full at 7½ o'clock, neither officers nor speaker appeared until 8½ o'clock, at which time the audience, becoming impatient, called for a few brief remarks from Commodore Nutt, Gen. Thumb, "or any other man." While these calls were loudest, Mr. Van Buren appeared, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. He was accompanied to and on the platform by Mr. Luke Cozzens, President, Mr. Jas. B. Murray, H. S. Clinton, Esq., Prof. Mason and Judge Parker, of Albany, all of whom were seated beside the speaker.

Mr. Van Buren was introduced by the President, and when the renewed cheering had ceased, he commenced his address. He was always pleased to meet with his Democratic friends at any time, and particularly so after an election. [Applause.] He was not a member of the Association from which he had received the invitation to speak, but, so far as he had been informed of the objects for the attainment of which it had been organized, he thought favorably of them. When he had met his Democratic friends last in public, the occasion was one of mutual congratulations on the result of the State elections. Some time had elapsed since then, and he thought it well for them to gather together again, and see how they had progressed. There were sometimes occasions when men worked together, and voted together, who never worked or voted together before, and might never do so again. The last election was one of those occasions upon which men and parties, formerly opposing each other, had worked and voted for the same ticket, and with the same objects in view; and he sincerely hoped that they might be able to do so again. The Association had been addressed by Mr. Brooks and by Mr. Cox, on which occasion he, Mr. Van Buren, was not present, and in speaking to them, he wished it distinctly understood, that he spoke simply for himself, not as the representative of any man or party. Previous to the last election, all branches of the democratic party, with the Old Whigs, nominated Hon. Horatio Seymour, as their Candidate for Governor, while the Republicans and Abolitionists nominated Gen. Wadsworth. The Abolitionists held a meeting at Cooper's Institute, at which Hiram Barney arose and told the Custom House Officers in the pit to give three cheers for our next Governor, just come from the war. (Laughter and Applause.) Gen. Wadsworth, the speaker believed, was at the first battle of Bull Run, and if it took him from the date of that memorable battle to the time when Mr. Barney announced his return, he thought Gen. Wadsworth, at least, should not complain of the delays of Gen. McClellan. (Laughter and cheers for Gen. McClellan.) *After the State of New-York, in its desire to aid in the successful* prosecution of the war, refused to take from the army so able an officer as Gen. Wadsworth, and chose another gentleman for Governor, he then heard that the General was going to the front, which was to have been expected, after the election. [Laughter.] And, finally, when our army turned its face from Fredericksburgh toward Washington, true enough Gen. Wadsworth was in front of them—he was and had for some time been in Washington. [Applause.] And when he heard that Gen. Wadsworth had passed through this City, on his way to the front, without the people knowing it, he was surprised, and, during his surprise, had asked his Republican friends why they had allowed so gallant an officer to pass through the City without giving him the compliment of a serenade. [Laughter and applause.] But he would not speak longer of the past. He thought it well to look at the present condition of the country, and consider the future, in doing which he would remind them he only spoke for himself—not for any other man. He had said that in the last election men had worked together who previously had not. Gov. Seymour was what was known among Democrats as an Old Hunker, while he (the speaker,) was an unqualified Barn-burner. In refutation to the Message of Gov. Seymour, the first he knew of its contents was from reading of it in the newspapers, neither had he any previous knowledge of the men who had been selected for appointment to office under the Governor. The same was true in relation to Mr. Brooks, Mr. Vallandigham and Mr. Cox. He had no opportunity of conversing with these gentlemen, and therefore could not speak for them. And now as to the condition of the country, he did not believe that Slavery was the cause of the war. Slavery had existed for eighty years legally in the United States, during which the country had been prosperous and happy. He believed that the chief cause lay in the deep corruption of the officers of the Government, and that we must get them out before the country could be restored to an honorable peace. [Great applause.] They had had for years a party allying itself with every agitation and discontent—with anything in order to keep itself known. But it had never succeeded in gaining any influence in the United States until now; and he did not believe that it would have done so now, had there been a particle of sense among our once Southern brethren. At Charleston and at Baltimore, they had refused to enter into any arrangement by which the success of the Republican party could have been rendered impossible, and the result was Lincoln was elected—a result which did not afford a sufficient reason for dissolving the Union. We had been fighting each other ever since, and the result at present was a draw game, with the South as defiant as ever. He had said when war was commenced, declaring for the restoration of the Constitution and Union as it was, the war should be prosecuted with vigor. So said all. The President had said we should have no party but to support the Government, and everybody said Amen. Gen. McClellan, [three cheers] was then in command of the army. But since then, Gen. McClellan had been turned out, and Burnside had been put in his place; then Gen. Burnside resigned, and now we had Gen. Hooker, who, he was told by officers of experience, was an able General, and he hoped he might be able to do something for the restoration of peace. He, the speaker, had proposed some time ago, that after we had taken Richmond we should hold a Convention and see what could be done, but that was stoutly opposed by the *Tribune* at the time, and also by the Southern Press and the Southern leaders. The South would not hear of a Convention until after their independence had been recognized; and never while he lived should that recognition take place, if he could help it. They had refused to go into a Convention to remodel the Constitution, while if they had favored it, a new election for President might have taken place in sixty days. [Great applause.] He had never doubted that Davis and the other Southern leaders in this rebellion were opposed to a reunion, and, therefore, until the South can put down the men who led her into rebellion, the war must go on. He was utterly opposed to accepting Mediation from any quarter. We must settle the question ourselves, or we had better die at once. The whole loyal portion of the country had been in favor of prosecuting the war, for the objects first declared, and as the President desired, there were no party opposed to it. The President did not want opposing parties. But it was true that now there was divisions at the North. And why? Because the declaration now was that this was a war for Abolition. The President had issued his proclamation to that effect. Now, a proclamation was *legally no more than the announcement of* an accomplished fact. President Lincoln had no power to proclaim any change in the laws of the nation until they had been changed by Congress; and, therefore, the slaves were now legally just as much slaves as before the proclamation was issued; and still it had created division at the North. He did not believe the President could incite a negro insurrection by it, and if he could, he believed Union soldiers would put it down. He would have the President stand by the originally declared object of the war, or if not that, the House should refuse to vote another dollar for its support. [Applause.] He would also have the President stick to his no-party platform—not to dismiss a gallant soldier like Fitz John Porter, [cheers for Porter,] and restore Tom Ford. [Hisses for Ford.] He would not say anything to bring the Government into contempt, for that was an indictable offence, and he considered it miraculous how Mr. Lincoln had escaped it so long. In conclusion, he said that there should no longer be distinct organizations in the Democratic Party, such as Tammany and Mozart, they must come together, so that all conservative men could unite with them; have but one Committee and one organization, and they must succeed.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Election of a United States Senator at Last—Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

San Francisco, Cal., Monday, Feb. 9.

In the California Legislature to-night, Mr. Conness was elected on the first ballot. The following is the vote:

Conness	59	Brown	6
Sargeant	32	Phelps	1

Mr. Conness was then unanimously elected as United States Senator from California.

Arrived, ships *Amey*, New-York; *Wild Rover*, Boston.

Business has slightly improved. There is a better demand for groceries. Butter, 25c.; best Eastern lard, 14c. Free sales tobacco, $1. Pig iron, $40.

Parties interested are investigating to learn their rights in regard to the treasure recovered from the *Golden Gate*. It is conceded that the original owners are entitled to something. The agent of the wreckers is endeavoring to get the underwriters to sign a general agreement to divide what is recovered, and so keep the matter out of the Courts.

The Legislature of Washington Territory has granted over 150 charters for mining districts, ferries and toll bridges, to private parties in the mining regions east of the Cascade Mountains.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Money easy. Atlantic currency exchange, 45 ℘ cent. discount; Gold, 56 ℘ cent. premium; Sterling, 47@47¼; Legal tenders, 64@65.

The general market is slightly better. There is an increased demand for candles, coffee, butter and sugar.

The ship *Golden Fleece* has been chartered for a load of wheat to Liverpool.

A fire in Virginia City, Washoe, to-day, destroyed property valued at $30,000.

John Conness has been finally elected Senator, receiving 98 out of 114 votes. He was formerly a Douglas Democrat, and latterly a member of the Union party. An unrelenting feud between the friends of Congressman Phelps and Mr. Sargeant prevented the election of a Senator of Republican antecedents, in accordance with the political bias of a large majority of the Legislature.

[Advertisement.]

"Bourbon Whisky,"
"Warranted Pure."
"Bottled by"
"Udolpho Wolfe."

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been solicited by Physicians, Druggists, Grocers and private families, to add to my business "Pure Bourbon Whisky," in bottles, the same as I am and have been doing with my "Schiedam Schnapps," to seal it with my seal, and add my certificate to the label, of its undoubted purity, I am happy to say that, after a great deal of difficulty, I have concluded an arrangement with two of the largest and oldest distillers in Kentucky for a regular supply.

The Whisky will be put up in quart bottles, and packed in cases of one dozen each.

For sale by Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and Fruit stores.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology in Brooklyn.—Fowler & Wells will continue their lectures on Phrenology and Physiology at the new Temperance Hall, corner Fulton and Pineapple streets, every evening during the week. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25c., or six tickets for $1. Phrenological examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Family Holiday at Barnum's Museum, with splendid dramatic performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Boucicault's great drama, "Phantom," and the elegant comedietta, "The Day After the Wedding," will be played at each. The Living Hippopotamus, Sea Lion, What Is It, and other living novelties, will be on view at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of Holloway's Pills. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. Only 25 cents per box. 213

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 6 56 | Sun sets... 5 30 | Moon rises... 12 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 04 | Gov. Island.. 1 53 | Hell Gate.. 3 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport North Star, Lefevre, New-Orleans Jan. 30, via Key West Feb. 4, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Died on the passage between New-Orleans and Key West, of chronic diarrhœa, J. H. Palmly, of 30th Mass. Vols., and Albert Couman, of the same regiment.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool Jan. 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 163 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 22, passed going into port, ships Webster and Fanny McHenry. Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., passed steamship Glasgow, bound into Queenstown. Jan. 30, at 4 A. M., lat. 46 40, lon. 39 37, exchanged signals with a steamer bound E., showing a blue light and two rockets, supposed the Africa. The C. of M. has had a continuation of heavy head winds the entire passage.

Steamship Mary Sandford, Morrill, Hilton Head, S. C., and Beaufort, N. C., Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Adams Express Company.

Steam transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Moorehead City, via Beaufort, N. C., 36 hours.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Gertrude, (Br., of St. Johns, N. B.,) Doane, Liverpool Dec. 5, with mdse. to order. Dec. 18, off the coast of Ireland, in a heavy gale from N. W., John Macdonald, the second mate, and John Antonio, a seaman, were washed overboard while furling the jib, and were lost. Has had many very heavy gales during the passage; stove bulwarks and boats, split sails, &c.

Ship William F. Storer, Rawlings, Liverpool Dec. 24, with mdse. to Trask & Dearborn. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage.

Bark E. Fountain, (of St. George, Me.,) Keller, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to Snow & Burgess. Been 11 ds. north of Hatteras with N. E. gales, accompanied by snow and rain. Sld. in co. with brig A. J. Ross, for Boston; schrs. Ida Wheeler, for Philadelphia; Fischer, for Frankfort; Anna Elizabeth, do.; Life-boat, do.

Bark Greyhound, Alexander, Monrovia, Africa, 44 ds., with palm oil and $20,000 in gold to Yates & Porterfield. Had bad weather after passing Bermuda.

Bark Concettina, Giardina, Palermo 80 ds., and 42 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Bark Drago, (Aus.,) Canti, Trieste Nov. 22, and 58 ds. from Gibraltar, with salt to order.

Brig Elizabeth, (Br., of Arichat,) Bouche, Providence Feb. 3, for Matanzas, with hoops and beans. On Friday, in lat. 37, lon. 73 30, in a gale from E. N. E., sprung a leak, and the vessel steering badly, put into this port for repairs.

Brig Kennebec, (of Bath,) Blair, Sagua, Jan. 26, with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Handy, Wicks, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Feb. 3, in ballast to Tucker and Lightburne.

Brig Sitka, Elliott, Aquadilla, P. R., Jan. [illegible], with coffee to F. Talbot. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. John G. Rosche, Lippincott, from Br. brig Allisa, ashore at Corson's Inlet. Capt. L. reports the brig as perfectly tight, and the cargo will be saved in good order.

Foreign Ports.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York—17th, Favorite, at Sligo; 19th, Volunteer, at Tarragona; 22d, Laura, at Gloucester; "Aufiliote," at Falmouth; S. Blanchard, at Deal; Great Western, and 23d, Hope, at Liverpool.

WANTED—A MAN FOR SECOND WAITER AND footman; must bring good City references. Apply between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 34th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID—A neat, industrious young girl, accustomed to the care of children, and who can bring good recommendations from her last employer. Wages moderate. Apply at 130 6th-av., on Wednesday, from 12 till 2.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

Rev. C. A. Buckbee, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

Rev. Wm. Cutter, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

Rev. J. H. Cornell, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

Rev. J. West, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

Rev. A. Webster, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

Rev. H. V. Degen, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.
Numerous Certificates as above.

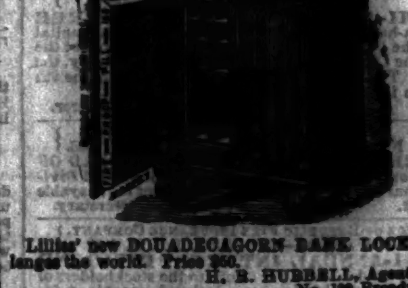
EAST INDIA PALE AND BURTON ALES.
ALSO,
TONIC BITTER ALE,
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS.
AND IN BOTTLES, QUARTS AND PINTS,
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
J. McPHERSON SMITH,
DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

ISAAC SMITH'S

BY THE THOUSAND OR SINGLE ONE
AT 405 BROADWAY BETWEEN WALKER & CANAL STS.

LILLIES'
CELEBRATED
WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON COMMERCIAL AND BANK BURGLAR FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
AND VAULT DOORS.



Lillies' new DOUADECAGORN BANK LOCK challenges the world. Price $50.
H. B. HUBBELL, Agent,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

RUBIA MILLS,
Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Washington-st.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 40 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
[illegible] TO 30 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.
The best article ever made for RHEUMATISMS, LUMBAGO, COLD FEET, pain in the back, and for all LOCAL PAIN or weakness. Sold at 25 cents each, at No. 4 Union-square, and at No. 294 Canal-st., New-York.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12, Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 10	Drew	$60,000
17, 56, [illegible]	Drew	10,000
36, 40, 72	Drew	[illegible]
19, 26, 41	Drew	[illegible]

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $600; 20 prizes of $400, and 22,202 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,[illegible]. For information or circulars, address
J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.